

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!

SAMUEL, BROTHERS, TAILORS and OUTFITTERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, invite attention to the following, from all Persons about to Emigrate to Quebec, New Brunswick, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, China, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or any other Colonies throughout the World. 75,547 Emigrants quit Great Britain every year.

SAMUEL, BROTHERS, impressed with a deep anxiety for the comfort of those who are about to quit their native land, respectfully beg to intimate that they have added an important feature to their extensive and well-known Establishment, 29, Ludgate-hill, namely, an **Outfitting Department for Emigrants.**

To the humble class of Emigrants this is a consideration of the utmost importance, as each man is bound by the 30th rule of the Government Regulations to provide himself with two complete Suits, at least, of good New Clothing, before he can be allowed a free passage.—(See Government Circular to Emigrants.) New two Suits of Clothes cannot be expected to last a working man more than a couple of years, and at the end of that period he will be compelled to submit to the ruinous charges of the Colonists, and thus expend that portion of his hard earnings which should contribute towards his future independence. But by purchasing his Outfit at the "Emigrant's Mart" he may at least double his stock of Clothing for the same money.

The following list of articles and prices will, it is hoped, convince an enterprising public of what has been above asserted:—

EMIGRANT'S OUTFITS FOR £4.

Two Strong Jackets.
One do. Trousers.
One Flushing do.
Two Vests.
One Duck Frock.
One Scotch Cap.
One Hat.
Twelve Striped Cotton Shirts.
Two Pair Shoes.
Six Handkerchiefs.
Twelve Cotton Hose.
Six Towels.
Razors, Shaving Box, Strop, and Glass.
One Knife and Fork.
One Tin Plate.
One Pint Tin Mug.
One Table and Tea-spoon.
Hair Brush and Comb.
Four lbs. Marine Soap.
Bed and One Blanket.
One Counterpane.
One Pair Sheets.
One Chest with Lock.

AN OUTFIT FOR £7 10s.

One Over Coat.
One Superior Cloth Frock Coat.
Two Fancy Vests.
One ditto, with Sleeves.
One Black Cloth Trousers.
One Beaver-teen Jacket.
One ditto lined warm.
One ditto Trousers ditto.
One Fancy ditto.
One Duck Frock.
One Scotch Cap.
One Hat.
Twelve Striped Cotton Shirts.
Two Pair Shoes.
Six Handkerchiefs.
Twelve Cotton Hose.
Six Towels.
Razors, Shaving Box, Strop, & Glass.
One Knife and Fork.
One Tin plate and one pint tin Mug.
One Table Spoon and One Tea do.
Four lbs. Marine Soap.
One Hair Brush and Comb.
Bed and One Blanket.
One Counterpane & One Pair Sheets.
One Chest with Lock.

AN OUTFIT FOR £12.

One Superior Cloth Dress Coat.
One ditto ditto Frock ditto.
One ditto ditto Trousers.
Two Fancy or White Vests.
One Strong ditto.
One Over Coat.
One Shooting Jacket.
Two Pair Strong Trousers.
Hat and Cloth Cap.
Twelve Shirts and Three Night do.
One Pair Boots and Pair Shoes.
Eight Handkerchiefs.
Six Pair Cotton Hose.
Six Pair Worsted ditto.
Three Nightcaps and Six Towels.
Razor, Shaving Box, Strop, & Glass.
Knife, Fork, and Plate.
One Pint Tin Mug.
One Table Spoon and One Tea do.
Six lbs. Marine Soap.
One Comb and Hair Brush.
One Clothes Brush.
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.
Bed and One Pair Blankets.
Two Pair Sheets and Three Pillow Cases.
One Strong Chest with Lock.

EXTRACT FROM THE GOVERNMENT ABSTRACTS.—"It cannot be too strongly impressed as a general rule, that the more abundant the stock of Clothing each person can afford to take, the better for his health, comfort, and prosperity."

Observe the address:—**SAMUEL, BROTHERS, Tailors, Outfitters, Woollen Drapers, &c., 29, Ludgate Hill, two doors from the Old Bailey.**

EMIGRATION and COLONIZATION.

IMMIGRATION being much required in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and as the supposed expense of an outfit often prevents individuals emigrating, **S. W. SILVER and CO.,** clothiers, outfitters, and contractors (having a large interest to maintain in those colonies), have been advised to make known that they can supply OUTFITS for MALE or FEMALE EMIGRANTS from Four Pounds (net) upwards, or less when needful; and for children in proportion, at No. 4, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the London Tavern. **S. W. Silver and Co.,** being the makers of nearly every article in all the outfits they supply, and as one of their objects is to promote emigration, they neither receive from agents, nor pay the too-usual commission to any person introducing passengers to be fitted out, so that the passage and outfit may be procured at the least possible expense; but they will, on application, advise passengers how to obtain the most economic passage to the colonies. They have a representative in every Australian colony, to whom they ship clothing monthly; thus they would forward small parcels free of expense. Naval and military officers, midshipmen, cadets, civilians, ladies, &c., are outfitted as heretofore, at the Cabin-Passengers' Outfitting Warehouse, Nos 66 and 67, Cornhill (the emigration outfitting being exclusively at No. 4, Bishopsgate-street Within), London, and each branch at St. George's-crescent, Liverpool.

ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY, AND USED IN THE ROYAL PALACES AND THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

THOSE who study economy are strongly recommended to use this description of Carpeting, which, from its durability, beauty of pattern, and brilliancy of colouring is equal to Brussels, and, costing less than half the price, is now being generally substituted for it.

The **PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY,** who are the sole manufacturers under the Patent, inform the trade that they are constantly introducing new designs, and that those of the present season are now on view, and will be found of the choicest description, and suitable for all styles of rooms.

The public can be supplied through the Company's Agents in nearly all the Provincial Towns of the three Kingdoms, and at every respectable Carpet-house in London and its suburbs. The Company also manufacture table-covers and window curtains, embossed and printed in the most recherche designs, waistcoatings, plain cloths suitable for upholsterers, cloths admirably adapted for coach and railway carriage linings, thick felt for plate glass and marble polishing, and likewise felt for various other purposes.

Manufactories—Elmwood-mills, Leeds, and Borough-road, London. The Trade only supplied at their Wholesale Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

COMFORT FOR TENDER FEET, AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND, which gives Relief on the First Application. Paul's Every Man's Friend (Corn Plaster) is generally admitted to be the best emollient application for Corns and Bunions, and is worthy of a trial on the part of those who are afflicted with such unpleasant companions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail Medicine Vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of "John Fox" on the Government stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Sold also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton, Bow-churchyard; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 53, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street, London.

Wholesale and Retail Country Agents:—Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; W. Wheaton, Fore-street, Exeter; Winnall, Birmingham; Acland, Plymouth; Cole, Stonehouse; Raines, Edinburgh; Scott, Glasgow; Allan (Medical Hall) Greenock; Byers, Devonport; Wheaton, Ringwood; John King, Bridgend, South Wales; Bradford and Co., Cork; Ferris and Score, Bristol; Journal and Herald Offices, Bath; Brew, Brighton; Marshall, Belfast; Scawin, Durham; Ward and Co., Dublin; Potts, Banbury; Buss, Faversham; Bowden, Gainsborough; Henry, Guernsey; Fauvel, Jersey; Anthony, Hereford; Harmer and Co., Ipswich; Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Lathbury, Liverpool; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; Mares and Argles, Maidstone; Sutton, Nottingham; Mennie, Plymouth; Bagley, Stamford; Kettle, Oxford; Brooks, Doncaster; Clarke, Preston; Procter, Chesham; Heard, Truro; Bolton and Blanshard, York; Drury, Lincoln; Noble, Boston; French, Chatham; Heckley, Putney; Noble, Hull; Brodie, Salisbury; Burgess and Co., New York; Zieher and Co., Philadelphia; Morgan, New Orleans; Redding and Co., Boston, America; and retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in every market town throughout the United Kingdom.

FURNITURE and LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S

Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0 15 0 ea.	1 2 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4 4 0 ..	4 10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4 16 0 ..	5 10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1 8 0 ..	1 16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed....	1 1 0 ..	1 8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed.....	2 0 0 ..	3 5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors.....	3 4 0 ..	3 10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair ...	2 15 0 ..	3 15 0
Mahogany too tables, French polished..	2 11 0 ..	2 14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3 10 0 ..	4 8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved	3 5 0 ..	3 10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished.....	4 12 0 ..	5 15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors.....	3 12 6 ..	5 5
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lathe bottoms, polished	4 0 0 ..	4 15 0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6 6 0 ..	7 15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2 12 6 ..	3 12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2 5 0 ..	2 11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8 10 0 ..	15 0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2 5 0 ..	2 15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seat	0 3 0 ..	0 5 0
Chiffonier glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2 1 0 ..	3 17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0 16 6 ..	0 17 6

Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—December, 1847.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23, Pavement, Finsbury, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all letters may be addressed in full.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER, UPHOLSTERER,

24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, begs most respectfully to call the attention of Families and the Public to the following articles, all of which are made out of well-seasoned materials:—

	£ s. d.
Sweep-back mahogany chairs, with loose seats, in best satin-hair seating	0 14 6
Ditto, ditto, with fast sheets	0 10 6
Mahogany Couches to match, from	3 3 0
Solid mahogany too tables, fold	1 16 0
Ditto, rosewood drawing-room chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 6
Couches to match, from	3 0 0
Mahogany chests of drawers, polished, from	1 18 0
Ditto, extra size	2 15 0
Japanned chest of drawers, from	1 10 0
Dressing glasses, from	0 6 0
Chimney glasses, best plate, from	1 8 0

24, Pavement, Finsbury.—R. A. C. LOADER.

THE REGISTERED ADAMANTINE TEETH.

J. BEAVERS and Co., Successors of the late Mr. Thomas Beavers, who for more than forty years enjoyed the extensive patronage of the public, having succeeded in perfecting the above newly discovered teeth, beg to submit them to the notice of their numerous patrons and the public generally.

Some of the advantages of the Adamantine Teeth are, that they will not decay, change colour, break, or become in the least degree offensive. They can be fixed from one tooth to a complete set without extracting the stumps, or giving any pain whatever. **J. B. and Co.'s** charges are strictly moderate.

Irregularities in Children's Teeth carefully corrected. No charge for consultations.

J. Beavers and Co., Surgeon Dentists to his late R. H. the Duke of Sussex, 29, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.

PATENT DESICCATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the **PATENT DESICCATING COMPANY** (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Apothecaries Hall."

"Messrs. Davison and Symington."

"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process."

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,"

"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street."
"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid."

"I am, dear Sir, yours truly,"

"To R. Davison, Esq. JAMES GOPLAND, M.D."

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of sifting or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of sifting or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"34, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847."

"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. He, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by sifting, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market."

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c."

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees,

R. SNOWDEN and COMPANY,

Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London.

PRESENT CASH PRICES.

	£ s. d.
Plantation, or Java	1 4
Costa Rica, or Jamaica	1 6
Old Mocha, or Turkey	1 8
Very choice Mocha (very little now in England) ..	2 0

Retailers in large towns would double their Coffee Trade in three months, by taking licence under this Patent.

COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.—All persons troubled with indigestion, weak stomachs, or consumptive habits, may drink **SNOWDEN'S PATENT-PURIFIED DRESSED COFFEE**, without suffering that irritation which coffee ground upon the common principle subjects them to. All fibre is removed from the internal part before grinding. See Dr. Ure's testimonial. Sold only in London by the patentees, **R. SNOWDEN and CO.,** City-road, and East-road, London. Dressed or ground, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., and 2s. 2lb. sent to any part of the town. 12lb. sent to any part of the country.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La

MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring **AROMATIC CHOCOLATE**, prepared from the nuts of the sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages by the patentee, 13, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by chemists.

COALS.

R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvedere

Road, Lambeth, begs to inform his Friends and the Public, (he may confidently say without exaggeration) that he can supply them with Coals better and cheaper than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has a contract with the Most Honourable Marquis of Londonderry and others for best Coals. He has ships of his own constructed to lower their masts and come above Bridge and deliver alongside his Wharf, (larger than ever known before, and which no other person has) by which he is enabled to supply Coals dry and of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small occasioned by it, at least 6d. per ton; ships delivery, &c., 1s. and Lighterage, 9d.

It is a good time for families to purchase their winter stocks. Coals are advancing and must advance very considerably within a month.

	For Cash
Best Sunderland Coals, well screened ..	25s. 23s. 6d.
Best Newcastle do. do.	24s. 22s. 6d.
Best Seconds do. do.	23s. 21s. 6d.

Welsh, Hartley, and Engine Coals on the best possible terms

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 146.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

STATE ALMS TO DISSIDENT PAUPERS.

"Hence! pack! there's gold, ye came for gold, ye slaves!"

"Alcibiades.—I am thy friend, and pity thee, dear Timon.

Timon.—How dost thou pity him, whom thou dost trouble?"

"All have not offended;

For those that were, it is not square to take,
Of those that are, revenges: crimes, like lands,
Are not inherited."

THE debate in the House of Commons on the *Regium Donum*—if debate that can properly be called in which most of the speaking and all the argument are on one side of the question—has put another nail, we would fain hope the last, in the coffin of this "paltry grant." A full report of it will be found in another place. We heartily commend it to the digestion of those whom it may concern—particularly of Dr. Rees and his co-distributors. If they can manage to read it without a sensation of tingling at the ears, we should like to obtain their recipe for rendering otherwise ingenuous minds proof against shame. Until, however, we are compelled by indisputable evidence to believe the contrary, we shall cherish the hope that even through the thick mists which hang about their judgment in reference to this question, the debate may dart some struggling ray of light to guide them to a conclusion in unison with that of their brethren.

Before we pass to that special feature of the discussion which we wish to display in all its unsightly prominence to the eyes of Dissenters, we would notice some of the hits made on this occasion by our Parliamentary friends. Col. Thompson, when he described the grant as an act of "oppressive benevolence," only evinced the felicitous power which he above most men possesses of condensing into a single phrase, or of exhibiting in an apt illustration, the very core of his subject. The short historical description of the origin of the grant—an origin, by the bye, quite in keeping with its beggarly nature—given by the member for the Tower Hamlets, was well-timed, and his denunciation of it, on the ground of its being secretly dispensed, evidently told upon the House, as it will upon the public. The suggestion of Mr. Fox to alter the title of the grant was most happy—"A grant to Dr. Rees and certain clergymen selected by him, to be distributed at their sole discretion." This is an accurate reduction of the fact to words. Mr. Bright dealt a blow right home to the Prime Minister when he characterised this and other grants of a like nature as "buttresses and outworks to the citadel of the Establishment." Indeed, every speaker against the grant—and Lord John Russell's was the only voice lifted up in its favour—put the subject in a different and striking light. The body of Protestant Dissenters is much indebted to them for their service—and although it could not have been reasonably anticipated that the numbers on the division-list would be found to

correspond with the preponderance of arguments, but for the intervention of Mr. Reynolds, who attacked another item of the grant, and thus afforded time and reason for a "whip-in" of the House, the "Ayes" and "Noes" might have approached much nearer equality than ultimately they did.

And now for Lord John Russell's view of the subject. "A paltry grant" he expressly admits it to be. But it is given, he says, as "a matter of charity," to the recipients. He justifies the distribution of "these alms in secret"—for secrecy is a scriptural qualification of almsgiving. If secured as "a charity," he will consent to give up the grant—but as matters now stand, he cannot abandon the cause of "the poor recipients." Very benevolent! very! and so delicate withal! Hear it you congregations of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist Nonconformists, who either cannot or will not sufficiently provide for the temporal comfort of your pastors, the Prime Minister of this empire feels bound to supply your lack of duty or of gratitude with alms from the public purse! He cannot bear that your ministers should be so little cared for. With niggard generosity he wishes to rebuke your parsimonious spirit. And the "poor recipients" have so deep a hold upon his sympathy, that he really cannot confide them to your tender mercy. Accordingly he gives—not much it is true—but just enough to enable him to tax the three denominations with living on State charity—just enough to give him a plausible justification for exclaiming with Timon,

"There! pack! there's gold, ye came for gold, ye slaves!"

The noble lord is delighted to purchase at so small a cost the opportunity of sneering at Dissenting ministers as State paupers. Why, what cares he for the worldly straits of Nonconforming pastors, or the poverty of Nonconforming congregations, that he should throw amongst them a few loose coppers from the Exchequer? If his concern were real, might he not relieve both from the burden and the vexation of church-rates? But no! this would deprive him of the advantage he wins for the Establishment, in being able to point to Dissenting ministers as eager recipients of public alms. A scramble for some £1,695, between four or five hundred clerical opponents of State ecclesiasticism, is too good a stone with which to pelt dissent, to be readily cast aside.

Lord John will not consent to give up the grant, unless security is furnished him that the "charity" will be perpetuated. Mr. Kershaw, whose speech we listened to with great pleasure, offered to raise the necessary amount. As a mode of testifying the sincerity of his protest against the grant, and of putting the House more completely and palpably in the wrong, we have no objection. But, surely, when fairly examined, any such compliance with the terms of the Premier, would involve a lax application of principle. What has Lord John to do with the worldly condition of Dissenting ministers? What right has he to prescribe as to what shall or shall not be our charities? Who appointed him the guardian of our poor, or authorized him, as a civil ruler, to demand security for the better treatment of our religious instructors? Let him leave those affairs with us. We protest against his having aught to do with them. To the raising of the money we have no insurmountable objection—but against the raising of it as a condition of the abandonment of this grant, we do most loudly protest. None have a right to ask it at our hands. The recipients have no life interest in the donations they casually receive—the distributors will lose nothing but a patronage which they ought never to have possessed—and the legislature is not entitled to require anything whatever in lieu of their "oppressive benevolence." Lord John might just as well offer to resume the tithes for secular purposes, if the nation would voluntarily raise a sum large enough to substitute for them a perpetual endowment. The grant is now an annual one, dependent upon the will of Parliament—if referred back to the spontaneous liberality of Dissenters, why should it be converted into a perpetuity? Lord John Russell has no faith in the

permanent efficacy of the voluntary principle. Let us not minister to the indulgence of his unbelief.

And now, for the present, at least, we take leave of this subject. We proffer our most hearty thanks to those Members of Parliament who opposed the grant, whether by voice or vote, and we think the British Anti-state-church Association has deserved well of Dissenters, for the activity with which its Executive Committee paved the way for this gratifying discussion and division.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

The *Examiner*, in the course of an article on the debate on the Miscellaneous Estimates, has the following remarks condemnatory of the English *Regium Donum* :—

"Amid all the absurdity and folly, irrelevance and impertinence, which we find to be the staple of such discussions, not a little jobbery, sheltered for the most part amid the general confusion, is to be discovered peeping out here and there. The individual amount perhaps is small, but we need not doubt that the aggregate is enormous. The grants to various charities in Ireland, introduced originally on the plea of there being no poor-law in that country, but continued after the establishment of an Irish poor-law, form a very considerable class of jobs. But the real nature and tendency of these 'inconsiderable pickings' is not badly illustrated by the English *Regium Donum* to Dissenters. Under this designation £1,695 is annually voted for Dissenting ministers in England. The bulk of the Dissenting bodies protest against receiving the grant as inconsistent with their principles. It is distributed in sums not exceeding five pounds, and the same minister never receives it more than a single year. The distribution is entrusted by the Treasury to 'one Dissenting clergyman, who associates with himself eight others, and they form a committee of 'three members from each of three denominations.' When a vacancy occurs at this board the survivors choose the successor. Their accounts are never audited by the Treasury. The names of the recipients of the bounty are concealed, because, according to Lord John Russell, to publish them would be 'holding the donees up to public obloquy.' Now we do not believe there has been any misappropriation of this money; but it is obviously inadequate to afford any real relief, and is suspicious on account of the way in which it is dispensed. The only possible result of its distribution that we can see, is to keep in subservience to the Treasury a self-elected and irresponsible committee of Dissenting ministers possessing a certain amount of influence in their respective bodies by flattering their vanity with the confidence reposed in them, and with such consequence as attaches to dolers-out of small alms. The Premier appears to view the grant in this light, for he is willing to strike it out of the Estimates if the Dissenters will give security to furnish the same sum annually, and so save the self-importance of its college of distributors. The history of the English *Regium Donum*, in short, is the history in little of all these petty and permanent eleemosynary grants. They are kept up for no better reason than to extend the circle of petty patronage and influence with which they help to surround the Government."

ANNUITY-TAX PERSECUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, August 28, 1848.

Although Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson have been liberated from prison, the Annuity-tax warfare is still keenly waged. The clergy have apparently resolved to bring the contest to a speedy and decisive issue. It was their former practice not to resort to legal diligence till defaulters were considerably in arrears, but a large number of persons have, within these two weeks, received summonses to appear before the Sheriff Court, against which a claim of only one year's tax can be preferred. Were they all to stand firm an end would very soon be put to the tax, but there can be no doubt that many will be induced to pay it, as they consider that the rousing of their goods or the incarceration of their persons would be tantamount to complete worldly ruin, and they are afraid besides to brave the amount of misrepresentation and abuse that would be heaped upon

them. These vile weapons have often been unmercifully employed by the party who have a self-interest in upholding the law as it is, and who get into a violent rage whenever any plan is proposed to abolish it, or any refusal made to comply with its requirements. In fact, it may be laid down as an axiom that the worse the law is, and the less capable its supporters are of defending it, the greater is the wrath and venom which they display. A portion of the press of Scotland have consequently indulged in a strain of extreme sourrillity against those who lately chose to submit to the utmost penalty of the law, rather than commit sin by paying the Annuity-tax. The conductors of these journals, it may be inferred, know little of the power of religion on their own hearts, and judging of others by themselves, they denounce all opposition to the tax, founded on conscientious convictions of duty, as dishonest, lawless, and hypocritical. Such conduct was to be expected from such Tory prints as the *Edinburgh Evening Post*, the *Fife-shire Journal*, the *Dundee Courier*, the *Dumfries Herald*, &c.; but what shall we say of the pious *Witness*, that stickler for the rights of conscience, in respect to its own sect—that defender of men who set the interdicts of the Court of Session at defiance, and declared that they would trample under foot every human enactment which stood in the way of their duty—that railing accuser of Dissenters because they did not continue their attacks against the Church of Scotland, after it had been stripped of all its learning, talent, religion, and spiritual activity, by the withdrawal of the "Frees." This holy print has, at length, come out as an advocate of the Annuity-tax, and a defamer of those who have suffered from its operation. Its number of Wednesday last contained an attack on Bailie Stott so low, base, and unfair, that it would have disgraced the most disreputable pot-house journal in the kingdom.

The ostensible reason of this attack is a decision which the Bailie, as a magistrate, gave in the police-court, on the 21st of July, in the case of a half-witted street preacher connected with the Free Church, named Flockhart. He was convicted, on the testimony of several witnesses, of collecting a crowd, and causing a disturbance in the streets; and as he sternly refused to suspend his public orations for a few days, the Bailie was under the necessity of requiring him to find caution to keep the peace for one year, under the penalty of £2. As Flockhart would not find caution, he would very likely have been sent to prison, had not the Bailie, on leaving the bench, sent a friend to become surety for him, and to promise that he himself would pay the £2 in case of its being forfeited. A plea is found in this paltry case for serving up two columns of the most silly and rancorous twaddle, and for exulting in the fact, that the magistrate who could be guilty of passing sentence on a Free-Church dotard, for a breach of the public peace, was himself sent to gaol for refusing to pay a tax which is just and righteous, because it is the law of the land, and because certain Free-Church ministers still reap an advantage from it. Besides the case of Flockhart, there was no doubt another cause for this ungenerous and undignified assault. The Bailie was guilty of the unpardonable crime of presiding at several of the great and influential meetings held here, upwards of two years ago, to denounce the ungodly confederacy which the Free Kirk had formed, and resolved to maintain, with the blood-stained slaveholders of America—meetings which, by the eloquence of the speakers, the convincing truths which they delivered, and the powerful impression which they made on the public mind, shook the Free Kirk to its centre, and covered it with an amount of confusion and disgrace from which it has not yet recovered. Hence that church has ever since been nursing its wrath against the Bailie, and the *Witness* gladly embraces this opportunity to pour it forth in full tide upon his head. Such pitiful spite and rancour, however, can do little harm; and, in reality, can only injure and defile the parties who can stoop so low as to give them utterance.

It is, perhaps, not surprising that some of the most noisy and inveterate calumniators and defenders of the tax are to be found amongst Voluntary Dissenters themselves. These persons of course pretend to desire the abolition of the tax, but they mutually labour with might and main to uphold it. Their great plea is, that it is the law of the land, and the citizens are bound to pay it because they voluntarily took the premises from which it is levied. One of the most keen of such Dissenters is Mr. H. D. Dickie, Manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company, and one of the preachers to the Baptist congregation assembling in Bristo-street. He has now sent three letters to the *Scotsman* in justification of paying the tax, one of which you quoted and most justly commented on in a late number. He has been ably and satisfactorily replied to by several writers in the *Edinburgh Liberal* newspapers, but he still tenaciously holds to his inconsistent and untenable dogmas, and takes a pleasure in reiterating them; as if the shallow and fallacious basis on which they rest was not sufficiently transparent to every enlightened Voluntary.

An incident which has created not a little interest and discussion throughout the city, may be given as a striking illustration of the inconsistent opinions and unworthy position of this class of Dissenters. The pastor of the congregation to which Mr. Georgeson belongs being in the country, enjoying his usual autumnal recreation for the benefit of his health, his pulpit was one Sabbath occupied by a young preacher, who, in one of his prayers invoked the Divine blessing on the two Annuity-tax prisoners in the Calton gaol, who were there detained from waiting on religious ordinances as they were wont; and also on the Established clergy, that they might soon be brought to see the folly and the sin of casting their fellow-men into prison to procure a sufficient support for the gospel. During this appeal the devotions of the congregation were disturbed by the horrified looks and menacing attitudes assumed by several of the elders who occupied the seat set apart for them near the pulpit. So soon as the services were closed, these panic-stricken officials hastened to the vestry and assailed the preacher in most abusive terms, asserting that he had been guilty of high treason, that they would pay no man for uttering such prayers, and that if he presumed to come back next Sabbath evening, according to previous agreement, he would find nothing but empty benches. One of them then snatched up a bottle of wine or brandy that stood on a table, and ran off with it, declaring that for his pains he would not get

a drop of it, not being aware that the preacher was a staunch teetotaler, and therefore held both the liquor and such treatment in utter contempt. Nothing daunted by the furious onslaught made upon him by the elders, the young divine appeared again next Sabbath, and in the afternoon delivered a powerful and convincing discourse on the Voluntary principle to a numerous auditory. The congregation, to their credit, I understand, are determined not to let this unseemly conduct on the part of their rulers pass without investigation.

It is a difficult matter to act so as to please all parties; and it must be admitted that many of the more rigid of the Voluntaries are by no means satisfied with the way in which Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson obtained their liberation. These persons say that as the law enforcing the payment of the Annuity-tax is unjust and unscriptural, those who were cast into prison for taking a conscientious stand against it should have acted in a way similar to that of Paul and Silas when they were thrown into the prison at Philippi. They should have refused to come out, and their invariable answer to their friends who proposed their liberation should have been—"Let the clergymen come themselves and fetch us out—they have acted in opposition to the law of Christ, let them make a candid confession of their error—they have inflicted on us a public affront, let them come and offer us a public apology." It is, I think, ungenerous for the friends, the true friends, of the Voluntary principle to reason in this manner. In the first place, the clergy were not likely to relent and set the prisoners free in a hurry; and in the second place, it should not be taken for granted that the prisoners were parties to their own liberation. I believe that they knew nothing of it till the subscription was set on foot, and that the whole arrangements were completed and the money paid without any communication with them. They are not, then, to blame. They could not restrain the proceedings of their friends out of doors, nor remain in prison after the claim against them had been paid. They should, then, be completely exonerated, and if any fault is to be found it should be made to rest on the friends who interfered. The prisoners have had enough of persecution from other quarters, and the professed friends of Voluntaryism should rather give them honour and credit for the manly and consistent stand which they made amid so much faithlessness and faintheartedness.

TOWN COUNCIL SECTARIANISM.

So the Town Council (says the *Newcastle Guardian*) has agreed, by a majority of 23 to 5, to grant £150 towards the new church erecting at Walker. After reading the report of the proceedings, we are not surprised at this decision. Scarcely one of the advocates for the grant appears to understand the principle involved; or, if they do, they all make sad blundering in their efforts to maintain a kind of mock consistency. Mr. Hodgson's answer to the memorial of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society is a very laughable affair. All the worthy alderman can urge is the unanswerable reason that "he does not think the memorial touched the question," and "he does not think they were favouring one body by applying the corporation funds for such a purpose;" and further, that having formerly given a small pittance to one sect, they should now give a larger amount to the dominant party. The principle of voting public money for sectarian purposes was too much for the alderman's comprehension. He could not, or would not, stir his wits to master it; and so, like a true alderman, he rests the matter on his *ipse dixit*! Mr. Bargate's temperate and forcible remonstrances; Alderman Dunn's exposure of the compact to deceive the Treasury Lords; and Mr. Nichol's demand for favour to no sect, but equal justice to all; were of no avail with members such as Mr. Crawhall, who showed his ignorance by confounding his own religion with that of Joanna Southcote, and who had also the effrontery to charge Mr. Bargate and Mr. Nichol with having "little Christian spirit," because, forsooth, they were not Churchmen!

It seems that the Lords of the Treasury restrained the Council from giving a site for the church; so, to meet the difficulty, the Council sells the site, and gives the exact purchase money in the shape of a donation of £150! The following is the memorial referred to above:—

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in Council assembled.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society

Respectfully Sheweth,

That the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society is chiefly composed of burghesses of Newcastle.

That your memorialists gratefully acknowledge your attention to the society's memorial, presented to the Council on the 15th of June, 1842, and the discontinuance by your worshipful body of the certain sectarian payments therein objected to.

That your memorialists have considered the proposal by your Finance Committee, to give £150 out of the borough funds in aid of a new Episcopal church at Walker, and are of opinion that such appropriation would virtually impose a church-rate on the burghesses, and commit alike the Council and their constituents to an admission of the principle of a compulsory Church Establishment, and respectfully submit would violate the express injunction and pervading spirit of the Municipal Reform Act, which, after making provision for the ordinary exigencies of the borough, explicitly enacts that, "In case the borough fund shall be more than sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, the surplus thereof shall be applied, under the direction of the Council, for the public benefit of the inhabitants, and improvement of the borough."

Your memorialists therefore pray your worshipful Council to refrain from making the above sectarian grant, and confine the application of the borough fund to such objects as the Municipal Act contemplates, and as are alone, in the opinion of your memorialists, within your legitimate province.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Committee,
WM. ANDERSON, Chairman.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 8th August, 1848.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENT.

GREAT PROTESTANT GATHERING IN PARIS.—The great subject of interest during the past week, the great topic of conversation, and happily of reflection too, has been the assembly in Paris of all the Protestant notabilities of the country. The long-contemplated union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic doctrines is finally agreed upon, and the grand Protestant synod is to be held on the 6th of September, wherein the interests of each sect are to be discussed, and judgment pronounced as to which of the two is to give way to the other. A new feature in the ever-varying physiognomy of Paris is created by this gathering. In our public walks and assemblages may be observed strange groups, such as we have never beheld before. The grave and solemn Lutherans of Alsace, with long beards and yellow hair, calm, reflective, and passionless, jostle the bold and fiery Calvinists of the south, ever ready to fly to arms, seeking reproach where none is meant, with a restless flashing eye that seems to dart defiance on all who meet its gaze. It is easy to see that these men have not forgotten that the last synod to which they were convoked was held amid the caves and solitary fastnesses of the Cevennes. They remember yet the *dragonades* of Montrevel and Villars; their hatred to the Catholics is just as fresh as in the days of Jean Cavalier and his brave Camisards. The approaching conference will have an immense influence over the future position of the Protestants of France. There is said to exist much powerful talent among those of Nimes and Toulouse: their fiery energy is dreaded to this hour, while their brethren of La Rochelle, who muster in great numbers to this moment in Paris, are remarkable for their coolness in debate and their subtlety in argument. They are all amongst the most considered and wealthy of the inhabitants of the place—the "haut commerce" of which is entirely Protestant.—*Paris correspondent of the Atlas.*

FRANCE.—The Committee des Cultes has heard the report of the sub-committee on the budget. It is proposed to reduce the salary of the director to 12,000 francs; to reject the reduction in the salaries of cardinals, adopting that in the expenses of their installation; to reject the demand for a reduction in the salary of the Archbishop of Paris, maintaining the proposal with reference to other archbishops; and lastly, to adopt the suppression of six bishoprics, to be replaced by the creation of as many new bishoprics.

PRUSSIA.—The Catholic Church in Prussia is exerting every nerve to prevent the passing of the Bill having for its object to exclude the Church from all interference in affairs of education. It is asserted that a party of students absolutely petitioned the authorities to establish a professor of Atheism in the University of that city. Less opposition is shown to the proposition for separating the Church from the State, although great difference of opinion and uncertainty exists upon the subject in and out of the Chamber.—*Chronicle.*—The draft Constitution for Prussia comprehends the following articles relative to the liberty of worship and of instruction:—

Art. 16. Participation in civil and political rights can in nothing be affected by religious profession of individuals or their affiliation to any religious society whatever; the accomplishment of civil and political duties shall no longer be affected by these circumstances. Liberty of creed and of worship is guaranteed to all Prussians.

Art. 17. Every religious society is free and independent before the State, as to its internal affairs and the administration of its revenues. The relations of these societies with their chiefs are free. The promulgation of their ordinances is subjected to no other conditions than any other publication.

Art. 20. Every one is free to teach and to found educational establishments. Preventive measures are prohibited in this respect. Parents and tutors are held responsible for giving elementary instruction to their children and pupils; but they may have them instructed and brought up where they will, and this right can in no manner be restricted.

Art. 21. The expense of the establishment, maintenance, and development of the popular schools, is borne by the communes and subsidiarily by the State.

Art. 22. The public popular schools, and all other public instructional establishments, are placed under the control of special authorities, and are free from all ecclesiastical control.

Art. 23. A special law concerning teaching regulates the whole of this matter in conformity with the principles thereupon laid down.

Notwithstanding the liberal character of these conditions, the Rhenish Catholic clergy have declared themselves not satisfied. An ultramontane association formed at Cologne has addressed a strong protest to the National Assembly, complaining that the draft of the Constitution does not expressly guarantee the inviolability of the property of each church, and that, instead of granting unlimited liberty of teaching, it places the public establishments for instruction under the control of special authorities, and frees them from ecclesiastical authority. This protest thus concludes:—"The National Assembly cannot wish to place three millions of Catholics under a constitution which would make them, from the bottom of their conscience, bless the day when they should be permitted to abandon a State to which they have hitherto belonged."

THE PRU SYSTEM.—Speaking of the zeal wherewith our Saviour drove the buyers and sellers out of the Temple, Dr. Chalmers observes:—"I can perceive a very clear and close application of it to the shameful traffickings in Church-seats, by which the possessors of gold and gold-rings are accommodated to the exclusion of the great bulk and body of our people. This has been the means of heathenizing our towns."

AMENDMENT (?) OF THE TOLERATION ACT.—The case of Mr. Shore, of Totnes, who found it more easy to get into the English Church than out of it, has suggested to Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Lushington the introduction into Parliament of a bill "to explain an

Act made in the first year of King William and Mary, for exempting their Majesty's Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the penalties of certain laws." It proposes, as an additional protection to Nonconformists, that no minister shall be liable to the terrors of the Ecclesiastical Court, who, having complied with the requirements of the existing laws, shall also have made affidavit before a Justice of the Peace that "he is a Protestant, and a Dissenter from the United Church of England and Ireland." Why! we would rather see twenty James Shores thrown into prison by the Church Courts, than going before a magistrate to make such a declaration. We should sooner, then, have an end of such odious distinctions. Posterity will laugh at us, when grave proposals like this of Mr. Bouverie's are exhumed for their amusement.—*Gateshead Observer*.

The Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, D.D., says the *Gateshead Observer*, the absentee rector of Bishopwearmouth, is collecting his "Easter offerings." The economical pluralist, when pocketing his thousands, does not overlook the groats. Like the elephant in the show, he can lift an alderman or pick up a pin!

GRANTS TO CHURCHES.—We learn from a document presented to Parliament that in 1847, grants to churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland, under the Act 6 Geo. IV., cap. 87, amounted to £4,776 10s. 3s., and to £2,084 6s. for providing and repairing burial grounds. To the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on the first ground, the grants in the same year amounted to £207.

ARREARS OF ANNUITY-TAX.—At a Small Debt Court, held yesterday, by Sheriff Arkley (who disposed of upwards of 200 cases in less than four hours), between twenty and thirty cases were brought at the instance of the collector of the Annuity-tax, against parties in arrears of said tax. From what we have heard, it would appear that proceedings against parties in arrears of this impost are to be instituted immediately, and that thus the career so suspiciously begun in Frederick and Hanover-streets, and in the Calton gaol, by the city clergy, is to be vigorously prosecuted.—*Scottish Press*.

DUNDEE TOWN CHURCHES.—At the last meeting of the Town Council, an account from the chamberlain of the number of let and unlet seats in the different churches was produced. The following is an embodiment of the document in question:—

	Let.	Unlet.	Decrease in Let Seats within last Half-year.	Rents.
St. David's....	282	1343	8 per cent.	£43 1 10 1/2
East Church ..	215	193	13	91 14 5
Steeple	85	1342	17	20 19 6
Cross	270	570	14	65 11 9
South	269	506	—	35 8 11
	1071	3904		£255 16 5 1/2

From this it appears that there is really but one congregation belonging to the Establishment in this town of 75,000 inhabitants. Yet for their benefit the public have to pay about £2,000 annually, besides being every now and then threatened with legal proceedings for higher payment on the part of the ministers. The fact that there are more let sittings in either St. John's or St. Andrew's Free Church, or in Dr. Russell's Chapel, than in all the five places of worship connected with the Established Church put together, should certainly moderate the zeal of its partisans in the seizure of chapels of ease.—*Scottish Press*.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF CANADA AND STATE GRANTS.—Our last contained the deliverance of the Synod on the question of church endowments, from which it appears that they cannot take them now, but would if the Free-Church Presbytery were in the ascendant, and they could get the whole. At a later diet the question was brought up as to those ministers who have drawn from the reserve fund already. On this the Synod gave the following deliverance:—

The Synod having considered the overture before, it finds that it is commonly reported and believed, that several congregations have been applying for, or actually receiving, a portion of the money recently offered to religious bodies by the Provincial Government; and considering the deep injury which such procedure, on the part of any congregation in connexion with the Synod, would, if allowed to be persisted in, inflict on our Church, and through her on the cause of Christ, by bringing suspicion on the testimony for Christ's Headship, which she has recently been honoured to bear, by sowing division and jealousy among our people, and by rendering equivocal the position which this Synod has recently assumed, in resolving to allow no applications for Government money to be made, appoints a commission to inquire into the reports referred to, and instructs them, if they see cause, to visit, in conjunction with the Presbyteries of the bounds, erring congregations, and to endeavour, by affectionate dealing with them, to induce and persuade them to give up the false position which they have assumed, and especially to return, without delay, any money which they may have received from the Government; and further, the Synod instructs said commission to report to it at its next meeting. The commission to be as follows:—The Moderator, Mr. Bayne (convenor), Mr. Rintoul, Mr. Robb, Mr. Gregg, ministers; Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Milne, Mr. Burns, elders.

We are not satisfied that the Synod have put the saddle on the right horse here. The congregations alone are blamed, while the ministers are not even mentioned. Now in all the returns of the distribution of the reserve fund, it is the minister who gets the grant, and not the congregation; and, when a minister goes from one church to another, he takes his reserve with him. But although the minister gets the grant and gets the money, the congregation has certainly a share of the blame from consenting to it—no doubt to save their own pockets. Therefore, we wish them to have the full benefit of the Presbytery's lectures, who will take no part of what was styled "the accursed thing" till they can get the whole, and entirely supplant their neighbours.—*Toronto Banner, July 7th*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

OPENING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MALE TEACHERS.

The opening of this important institution was celebrated by a religious service, held in the Lecture Room of the spacious mansion in Liverpool-street, Finsbury-circus, now known as the Normal School for Teachers, on Wednesday afternoon, August 23, at three o'clock. The meeting was not intended to be public, and was, therefore, not extensively made known; but the attendance was most gratifying, and evinced an amount of interest in this movement in behalf of voluntary religious education, that must have cheered the hearts of those who, for so long a period, and under great difficulty, have sought to bring this institution into effective working order.

The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, supported by S. Morley, Esq., the Treasurer, the Revs. A. Wells, Dr. Massie, E. Mannering, J. Spicer, Esq., J. Carter, Esq., and many other influential ministers and gentlemen. There was a large attendance of ladies; and, in addition to the fourteen accepted candidates, the female pupils from the kindred institution at Rotherhithe were present.

On the occasion of the opening of the institution, the Rev. Dr. Robert Massie, of Newton, Lancashire, supplicated the Divine blessing; and the chairman then called upon the Rev. Algernon Wells, Secretary of the Congregational Union, to deliver the inaugural discourse, which that gentleman read. The rev. gentleman began by stating the object of the meeting, and remarked that the commencement of such a momentous movement demanded some such notice, not only for the benefit of those actually engaged in it, but as that which might hereafter be referred to as the beginning of a system of operation designed for the benefit of this great nation. The rev. gentleman briefly noticed the difficulties which the sustainers of this scheme have had to contend with, and stated the reasons for the unavoidable delay which had taken place. The impediments are now, by strenuous determined effort, fairly overcome. The address, which was a truly excellent one, embodied the general principles and objects of this movement, and without any bitterness, but with great force and clearness, demonstrated the impossibility of giving to the people of this land a sound moral and religious education by any stereotyped governmental system. It fully set forth the injurious tendencies of the present government scheme, and exposed the fallacy of supposing that education can be entirely separated from religion. Education to be sound and good must be subjected to competition.

The entire address was pervaded with an earnestness which carried with it a convincing effect, and contained some suggestions and stirring appeals to the friends of voluntary education on their duties and position in relation to this great question. It must have been truly gratifying to the students to find such a decided tone prevailing throughout the meeting on the necessity of a more thorough and highly-improved system of training for teachers, which has hitherto been a sadly neglected point.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Massie, Revs. J. Curwen, R. Ainslie, T. Pullar (of Southampton), the Rev. W. Unwin, M.A., Principal of the Institution; S. Morley, Esq., and H. Child, Esq., &c. The students were addressed very encouragingly by the various speakers.

The Rev. JOHN CURWEN paid a just tribute to Mr. Wells as the originator of this educational movement in 1843, and bore his testimony to the high qualifications of the Rev. W. Unwin, the principal. He referred also to the excellent management of the Rotherhithe Training School, and stated that, having been commissioned to visit other Normal Schools in search of teachers, he had had the opportunity of comparing the various advantages resulting, and the measure of success offered from similar efforts, and he had no hesitation in bearing his testimony to the fact that the Rotherhithe Normal School ranked far above both the National, British and Foreign, and Colonial Schools, in point of the quality of the qualifications of the teachers, and after all, it was this at which they must aim, the quality of the instruction imparted in their schools.

Mr. CHARLES REED, the Rev. EDWARD MANNERING, and Rev. WILLIAM TYLER, on being called upon, spoke briefly upon the subject.

Mr. JAMES CARTER moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Robert Ainslie, the Secretary, which was seconded by the Rev. W. PULLAR, of Southampton, and carried.

Mr. AINSLIE acknowledged the vote, and stated that he was now going through the length and breadth of the land, to seek help and encouragement from the friends of Voluntary education. He should come to Liverpool; and there he felt sure their worthy Chairman would heartily support his appeal. He hoped that the number of pupil-teachers in each school would soon be increased to twenty.

Mr. WELLS said, that something had been said about conversions: he left the work of converting to the Government. He was no prophet; but he thought that, by next year, Lord John Russell would give good reason for every Dissenter returning to the true principle of no Government aid in matters of education. Depend upon it measures would be proposed, the effect of which would be an attempt to put down Voluntaryism with a strong hand. Half a dozen Dissenting Doctors in Newgate would be the finest thing in the world. Here would be a cause upon which we could do battle; as it is, our professed friends, the friends of religious liberty, are those who

are for ever infringing it, and think that if it is only done by friends, harm cannot be done.

The Rev. Dr. RAFFLES closed the meeting with prayer.

MIDDLEWICH.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Rev. John Robinson, late of Airedale College, was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Middlewich, Cheshire. The Rev. John Marshall, of Over, commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, President of Lancashire College, delivered the introductory discourse, and asked the usual questions, to which very pertinent and satisfactory answers were given by the candidate for ordination. The Rev. R. Calvert, of Hyde (Mr. Robinson's former pastor), offered the ordination prayer. The charge to the newly ordained minister was given by his respected tutor, the Rev. W. Scott; and the morning service was concluded with prayer offered by the Rev. J. Moss, of Sandbach. In the evening, after the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. J. Harrison, of Northwich, the Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester, preached the sermon to the church, and concluded the services of the day with prayer. At the close of the morning service, the ministers and a number of friends dined together, after which very animated addresses were delivered upon some of the most important subjects, which, in these times, are engaging the attention of the religious world. The newly ordained pastor, the Rev. W. Scott, and the Rev. Drs. Vaughan and Halley, took the principal part in the discussion. The Rev. Messrs. Goshawk, of Leek; Russ, of Moulton; and Howson, of Haslingdon, assisted in the services.

NEW CONGREGATION OF BAPTISTS, LEEDS.—On Sunday last, the spacious and convenient rooms provided for the temporary accommodation of this body was opened for public worship. In the morning an admirable discourse was delivered by the Rev. James Aeworth, LL.D., of Horton College, to a crowded assembly. In the afternoon, the Rev. Thomas Scales gave an able and appropriate address also to a very full meeting. The services of the day were terminated in the evening, by an excellent sermon from the Rev. Robert Brewer, the pastor of the new congregation, to an overflowing congregation, in which the rev. gentleman set forth the principles by which his future ministry should be guided, and which he eloquently enforced as those which should direct the conduct of his hearers.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—The committee of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Young Men's Temperance Association, anxious for the introduction of the total abstinence principle into all Sabbath schools, and desiring the co-operation of every teacher, in order to protect the rising generation from the drinking usages of society, resolved on holding a Sabbath-school Teachers' Conference, to consider the claims of the temperance movement on Sabbath-schools, which was held on the evenings of Tuesday 1st, Tuesday 8th, and Wednesday 9th inst., in the Friends' School-room, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle. After the delivery of various speeches and considerable discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this Conference, while sensible of the benefits which have resulted from Sabbath-school efforts, deploring that many who have been instructed in our Sabbath-schools have fallen victims to intemperance.

That the drinking customs of our country are detrimental to the welfare of society generally, and antagonistic to the efforts of Sabbath-schools.

That, believing the evils resulting therefrom can best be removed by the adoption of the principle of total abstinence, it rejoices in the efforts now being made by the committee of the Young Men's Temperance Association, to establish branch societies in the Sabbath-schools of the town and neighbourhood, and recommends such societies to all Sabbath-schools.

That a knowledge of the dangerous nature and effects of intoxicating drinks is of great importance to the youth of our Sabbath-schools, this Conference, therefore, recommends all Sabbath-school teachers, on every suitable occasion, to diffuse such knowledge.

A Sabbath-school teachers' certificate, embodying these views, was subsequently adopted.

YORK.—Mr. Cadwalader W. Evan, of Airedale College, has received and accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to become their minister, from the church and congregation worshipping at Zoukak Chapel, York, but he does not purpose entering fully on his pastoral labours before the close of his curriculum in June next.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.—MALTON, YORKSHIRE.—The annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held on Thursday evening, August 24, 1848, and was addressed by the Rev. Eustace Carey; the Rev. Francis Tucker, A.B., of Manchester; and the Rev. B. Evans, of Scarborough. The Rev. William Hardwick (minister of the chapel) opened the meeting with singing and prayer, and concluded it with the benediction. The chair was taken by Dr. Rogers, who delivered an able address on opening the proceedings.

ANDOVER.—On Thursday, the 24th inst., a new Sabbath school-room, erected by the Independent Dissenters in this town, was opened for religious service. A special prayer-meeting was held at six o'clock, a.m. In the afternoon a large number of friends took tea in the school-room, who were addressed by the Revs. W. Goodman, B.A., E. Perkins, A. Johnson, R. Dale, S. West, W. Moreton, and J. S. Pearseall. In the evening an able sermon was preached in the adjoining chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster. The cost of the building is £420, and the amount already subscribed about £350.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—We understand that the Rev. J. Cooper, pastor of the Baptist Chapel Sparrow-hill, Loughborough, is about to leave the town.

them. These vile weapons have often been unmercifully employed by the party who have a self-interest in upholding the law as it is, and who get into a violent rage whenever any plan is proposed to abolish it, or any refusal made to comply with its requirements. In fact, it may be laid down as an axiom that the worse the law is, and the less capable its abettors are of defending it, the greater is the wrath and venom which they display. A portion of the press of Scotland have consequently indulged in a strain of extreme scurrility against those who lately chose to submit to the utmost penalty of the law, rather than commit sin by paying the Annuity-tax. The conductors of these journals, it may be inferred, know little of the power of religion on their own hearts, and judging of others by themselves, they denounce all opposition to the tax, founded on conscientious convictions of duty, as dishonest, lawless, and hypocritical. Such conduct was to be expected from such Tory prints as the *Edinburgh Evening Post*, the *Fife-shire Journal*, the *Dundee Courier*, the *Dumfries Herald*, &c.; but what shall we say of the pious *Witness*, that stickler for the rights of conscience, in respect to its own sect—that defender of men who set the interdicts of the Court of Session at defiance, and declared that they would trample under foot every human enactment which stood in the way of their duty—that railing accuser of Dissenters because they did not continue their attacks against the Church of Scotland, after it had been stripped of all its learning, talent, religion, and spiritual activity, by the withdrawal of the "Frees." This holy print has, at length, come out as an advocate of the Annuity-tax, and a defamer of those who have suffered from its operation. Its number of Wednesday last contained an attack on Bailie Stott so low, base, and unfair, that it would have disgraced the most disreputable pot-house journal in the kingdom.

The ostensible reason of this attack is a decision which the Bailie, as a magistrate, gave in the police-court, on the 21st of July, in the case of a half-witted street preacher connected with the Free Church, named Flockhart. He was convicted, on the testimony of several witnesses, of collecting a crowd, and causing a disturbance in the streets; and as he sternly refused to suspend his public orations for a few days, the Bailie was under the necessity of requiring him to find caution to keep the peace for one year, under the penalty of £2. As Flockhart would not find caution, he would very likely have been sent to prison, had not the Bailie, on leaving the bench, sent a friend to become surety for him, and to promise that he himself would pay the £2 in case of its being forfeited. A plea is found in this paltry case for serving up two columns of the most silly and rancorous twaddle, and for exulting in the fact, that the magistrate who could be guilty of passing sentence on a Free-Church dotard, for a breach of the public peace, was himself sent to gaol for refusing to pay a tax which is just and righteous, because it is the law of the land, and because certain Free-Church ministers still reap an advantage from it. Besides the case of Flockhart, there was no doubt another cause for this ungenerous and undignified assault. The Bailie was guilty of the unpardonable crime of presiding at several of the great and influential meetings held here, upwards of two years ago, to denounce the ungodly confederacy which the Free Kirk had formed, and resolved to maintain, with the blood-stained slaveholders of America—meetings which, by the eloquence of the speakers, the convincing truths which they delivered, and the powerful impression which they made on the public mind, shook the Free Kirk to its centre, and covered it with an amount of confusion and disgrace from which it has not yet recovered. Hence that church has ever since been nursing its wrath against the Bailie, and the *Witness* gladly embraces this opportunity to pour it forth in full tide upon his head. Such pitiful spite and rancour, however, can do little harm; and, in reality, can only injure and defile the parties who can stoop so low as to give them utterance.

It is, perhaps, not surprising that some of the most noisy and inveterate calumniators and defenders of the tax are to be found amongst Voluntary Dissenters themselves. These persons of course pretend to desire the abolition of the tax, but they mutually labour with might and main to uphold it. Their great plea is, that it is the law of the land, and the citizens are bound to pay it because they voluntarily took the premises from which it is levied. One of the most keen of such Dissenters is Mr. H. D. Dickie, Manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company, and one of the preachers to the Baptist congregation assembling in Bristo-street. He has now sent three letters to the *Scotsman* in justification of paying the tax, one of which you quoted and most justly commented on in a late number. He has been ably and satisfactorily replied to by several writers in the *Edinburgh Liberal* newspapers, but he still tenaciously holds to his inconsistent and untenable dogmas, and takes a pleasure in reiterating them; as if the shallow and fallacious basis on which they rest was not sufficiently transparent to every enlightened Voluntary.

An incident which has created not a little interest and discussion throughout the city, may be given as a striking illustration of the inconsistent opinions and unworthy position of this class of Dissenters. The pastor of the congregation to which Mr. Georgeson belongs being in the country, enjoying his usual autumnal recreation for the benefit of his health, his pulpit was one Sabbath occupied by a young preacher, who, in one of his prayers invoked the Divine blessing on the two Annuity-tax prisoners in the Caltoun gaol, who were there detained from waiting on religious ordinances as they were wont; and also on the Established clergy, that they might soon be brought to see the folly and the sin of casting their fellow-men into prison to procure a sufficient support for the gospel. During this appeal the devotions of the congregation were disturbed by the horrified looks and menacing attitudes assumed by several of the elders who occupied the seat set apart for them near the pulpit. So soon as the services were closed, these panic-stricken officials hastened to the vestry and assailed the preacher in most abusive terms, asserting that he had been guilty of high treason, that they would pay no man for uttering such prayers, and that if he presumed to come back next Sabbath evening, according to previous agreement, he would find nothing but empty benches. One of them then snatched up a bottle of wine or brandy that stood on a table, and ran off with it, declaring that for his pains he would not get

a drop of it, not being aware that the preacher was a staunch teetotaler, and therefore held both the liquor and such treatment in utter contempt. Nothing daunted by the furious onslaught made upon him by the elders, the young divine appeared again next Sabbath, and in the afternoon delivered a powerful and convincing discourse on the Voluntary principle to a numerous auditory. The congregation, to their credit, I understand, are determined not to let this unseemly conduct on the part of their rulers pass without investigation.

It is a difficult matter to act so as to please all parties; and it must be admitted that many of the more rigid of the Voluntaries are by no means satisfied with the way in which Bailie Stott and Mr. Georgeson obtained their liberation. These persons say that as the law enforcing the payment of the Annuity-tax is unjust and unscriptural, those who were cast into prison for taking a conscientious stand against it should have acted in a way similar to that of Paul and Silas when they were thrown into the prison at Philippi. They should have refused to come out, and their invariable answer to their friends who proposed their liberation should have been—"Let the clergymen come themselves and fetch us out—they have acted in opposition to the law of Christ, let them make a candid confession of their error—they have inflicted on us a public affront, let them come and offer us a public apology." It is, I think, ungenerous for the friends, the true friends, of the Voluntary principle to reason in this manner. In the first place, the clergy were not likely to relent and set the prisoners free in a hurry; and in the second place, it should not be taken for granted that the prisoners were parties to their own liberation. I believe that they knew nothing of it till the subscription was set on foot, and that the whole arrangements were completed and the money paid without any communication with them. They are not, then, to blame. They could not restrain the proceedings of their friends out of doors, nor remain in prison after the claim against them had been paid. They should, then, be completely exonerated, and if any fault is to be found it should be made to rest on the friends who interfered. The prisoners have had enough of persecution from other quarters, and the professed friends of Voluntaryism should rather give them honour and credit for the manly and consistent stand which they made amid so much faithlessness and faintheartedness.

TOWN COUNCIL SECTARIANISM.

So the Town Council (says the *Newcastle Guardian*) has agreed, by a majority of 23 to 5, to grant £150 towards the new church erecting at Walker. After reading the report of the proceedings, we are not surprised at this decision. Scarcely one of the advocates for the grant appears to understand the principle involved; or, if they do, they all make sad blundering in their efforts to maintain a kind of mock consistency. Mr. Hodgson's answer to the memorial of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society is a very laughable affair. All the worthy alderman can urge is the unanswerable reason that "he does not think the memorial touched the question," and "he does not think they were favouring one body by applying the corporation funds for such a purpose;" and further, that having formerly given a small pittance to one sect, they should now give a larger amount to the dominant party. The principle of voting public money for sectarian purposes was too much for the alderman's comprehension. He could not, or would not, stir his wits to master it; and so, like a true alderman, he rests the matter on his *ipse dixit*! Mr. Bargate's temperate and forcible remonstrances; Alderman Dunn's exposure of the compact to deceive the Treasury Lords; and Mr. Nichol's demand for favour to no sect, but equal justice to all; were of no avail with members such as Mr. Crawhall, who showed his ignorance by confounding his own religion with that of Joanna Southcote, and who had also the effrontery to charge Mr. Bargate and Mr. Nichol with having "little Christian spirit," because, forsooth, they were not Churchmen!

It seems that the Lords of the Treasury restrained the Council from giving a site for the church; so, to meet the difficulty, the Council sells the site, and gives the exact purchase money in the shape of a donation of £150! The following is the memorial referred to above:—

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in Council assembled.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society

Respectfully Sheweth,

That the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society is chiefly composed of burgesses of Newcastle.

That your memorialists gratefully acknowledge your attention to the society's memorial, presented to the Council on the 15th of June, 1842, and the discontinuance by your worshipful body of the certain sectarian payments therein objected to.

That your memorialists have considered the proposal by your Finance Committee, to give £150 out of the borough funds in aid of a new Episcopal church at Walker, and are of opinion that such appropriation would virtually impose a church-rate on the burgesses, and commit alike the Council and their constituents to an admission of the principle of a compulsory Church Establishment, and respectfully submit would violate the express injunction and pervading spirit of the Municipal Reform Act, which, after making provision for the ordinary exigencies of the borough, explicitly enacts that, "In case the borough fund shall be more than sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, the surplus thereof shall be applied, under the direction of the Council, for the public benefit of the inhabitants, and improvement of the borough."

Your memorialists therefore pray your worshipful Council to refrain from making the above sectarian grant, and confine the application of the borough fund to such objects as the Municipal Act contemplates, and as are alone, in the opinion of your memorialists, within your legitimate province.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the Committee,
WM. ANDERSON, Chairman.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 8th August, 1848.

ECCLIESIASTICAL AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENT.

GREAT PROTESTANT GATHERING IN PARIS.—The great subject of interest during the past week, the great topic of conversation, and happily of reflection too, has been the assembly in Paris of all the Protestant notabilities of the country. The long-contemplated fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinistic doctrines is finally agreed upon, and the grand Protestant synod is to be held on the 9th of September, wherein the interests of each sect are to be discussed, and judgment pronounced as to which of the two is to give way to the other. A new feature in the ever-varying physiognomy of Paris is created by this gathering. In our public walks and assemblages may be observed strange groups, such as we have never beheld before. The grave and solemn Lutherans of Alsace, with long beards and yellow hair, calm, reflective, and passionless, jostle the bold and fiery Calvinist of the south, ever ready to fly to arms, seeking reproach where none is meant, with a restless flashing eye that seems to dart defiance on all who meet its gaze. It is easy to see that these men have not forgotten that the last synod to which they were convoked was held amid the caves and solitary fastnesses of the Cevennes. They remember yet the *dragonades* of Montrevel and Villars; their hatred to the Catholics is just as fresh as in the days of Jean Cavalier and his brave Camisards. The approaching conference will have an immense influence over the future position of the Protestants of France. There is said to exist much powerful talent among those of Nimes and Toulouse: their fiery energy is dreaded to this hour, while their brethren of La Rochelle, who muster in great numbers to this moment in Paris, are remarkable for their coolness in debate and their subtlety in argument. They are all amongst the most considered and wealthy of the inhabitants of the place—the "haut commerce" of which is entirely Protestant.—*Paris correspondent of the Atlas.*

FRANCE.—The Committee des Cultes has heard the report of the sub-committee on the budget. It is proposed to reduce the salary of the director to 12,000 francs; to reject the reduction in the salaries of cardinals, adopting that in the expenses of their installation; to reject the demand for a reduction in the salary of the Archbishop of Paris, maintaining the proposal with reference to other archbishops; and lastly, to adopt the suppression of six archbishoprics, to be replaced by the creation of as many new bishoprics.

PRUSSIA.—The Catholic Church in Prussia is exerting every nerve to prevent the passing of the Bill having for its object to exclude the Church from all interference in affairs of education. It is asserted that a party of students absolutely petitioned the authorities to establish a professor of Atheism in the University of that city. Less opposition is shown to the proposition for separating the Church from the State, although great difference of opinion and uncertainty exists upon the subject in and out of the Chamber.—*Chronicle.*—The draft Constitution for Prussia comprehends the following articles relative to the liberty of worship and of instruction:—

Art. 16. Participation in civil and political rights can in nothing be affected by religious profession of individuals or their affiliation to any religious society whatever; the accomplishment of civil and political duties shall no longer be affected by these circumstances. Liberty of creed and of worship is guaranteed to all Prussians.

Art. 17. Every religious society is free and independent before the State, as to its internal affairs and the administration of its revenues. The relations of these societies with their chiefs are free. The promulgation of their ordinances is subjected to no other conditions than any other publication.

Art. 20. Every one is free to teach and to found educational establishments. Preventive measures are prohibited in this respect. Parents and tutors are held responsible for giving elementary instruction to their children and pupils; but they may have them instructed and brought up where they will, and this right can in no manner be restricted.

Art. 21. The expense of the establishment, maintenance, and development of the popular schools, is borne by the communes and subsidiarily by the State.

Art. 22. The public popular schools, and all other public instructional establishments, are placed under the control of special authorities, and are free from all ecclesiastical control.

Art. 23. A special law concerning teaching regulates the whole of this matter in conformity with the principles thereupon laid down.

Notwithstanding the liberal character of these conditions, the Rhenish Catholic clergy have declared themselves not satisfied. An ultramontane association formed at Cologne has addressed a strong protest to the National Assembly, complaining that the draft of the Constitution does not expressly guarantee the inviolability of the property of each church, and that, instead of granting unlimited liberty of teaching, it places the public establishments for instruction under the control of special authorities, and frees them from ecclesiastical authority. This protest thus concludes:—"The National Assembly cannot wish to place three millions of Catholics under a constitution which would make them, from the bottom of their conscience, bless the day when they should be permitted to abandon a State to which they have hitherto belonged."

THE PEW SYSTEM.—Speaking of the zeal wherewith our Saviour drove the buyers and sellers out of the Temple, Dr. Chalmers observes:—"I can perceive a very clear and close application of it to the shameful traffickings in Church-seats, by which the possessors of gold and gold-rings are accommodated to the exclusion of the great bulk and body of our people. This has been the means of heathenizing our towns."

AMENDMENT (?) OF THE TOLERATION ACT.—The case of Mr. Shore, of Totnes, who found it more easy to get into the English Church than out of it, has suggested to Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Lushington the introduction into Parliament of a bill "to explain an

Act made in the first year of King William and Mary, for exempting their Majesty's Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the penalties of certain laws." It proposes, as an additional protection to Nonconformists, that no minister shall be liable to the terrors of the Ecclesiastical Court, who, having complied with the requirements of the existing laws, shall also have made affidavit before a Justice of the Peace that "he is a Protestant, and a Dissenter from the United Church of England and Ireland." Why! we would rather see twenty James Shores thrown into prison by the Church Courts, than going before a magistrate to make such a declaration. We should sooner, then, have an end of such odious distinctions. Posterity will laugh at us, when grave proposals like this of Mr. Bouverie's are exhumed for their amusement.—*Gateshead Observer*.

The Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, D.D., says the *Gateshead Observer*, the absentee rector of Bishopwearmouth, is collecting his "Easter offerings." The economical pluralist, when pocketing his thousands, does not overlook the groats. Like the elephant in the show, he can lift an alderman or pick up a pin!

GRANTS TO CHURCHES.—We learn from a document presented to Parliament that in 1847, grants to churches and chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland, under the Act 6 Geo. IV., cap. 87, amounted to £4,776 10s. 3s., and to £2,084 6s. for providing and repairing burial grounds. To the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on the first ground, the grants in the same year amounted to £207.

ARREARS OF ANNUITY-TAX.—At a Small Debt Court, held yesterday, by Sheriff Arkley (who disposed of upwards of 200 cases in less than four hours), between twenty and thirty cases were brought at the instance of the collector of the Annuity-tax, against parties in arrears of said tax. From what we have heard, it would appear that proceedings against parties in arrears of this impost are to be instituted immediately, and that thus the career so auspiciously begun in Frederick and Hanover-streets, and in the Calton gaol, by the city clergy, is to be vigorously prosecuted.—*Scottish Press*.

DUNDEE TOWN CHURCHES.—At the last meeting of the Town Council, an account from the chamberlain of the number of let and unlet seats in the different churches was produced. The following is an embodiment of the document in question:—

	Let.	Unlet.	Decrease in Let Seats within last Half-year.	Rents.
St. David's....	282	1343	8 per cent.	£42 1 10½
East Church ..	215	193	"	91 14 5
Steeple	85	1342	"	20 19 6
Cross	270	570	"	65 11 9
South	269	506	"	35 8 11
	1071	3904		£255 16 5½

From this it appears that there is really but one congregation belonging to the Establishment in this town of 75,000 inhabitants. Yet for their benefit the public have to pay about £2,000 annually, besides being every now and then threatened with legal proceedings for higher payment on the part of the ministers. The fact that there are more let sittings in either St. John's or St. Andrew's Free Church, or in Dr. Russell's Chapel, than in all the five places of worship connected with the Established Church put together, should certainly moderate the zeal of its partisans in the seizure of chapels of ease.—*Scottish Press*.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF CANADA AND STATE GRANTS.—Our last contained the deliverance of the Synod on the question of church endowments, from which it appears that they cannot take them now, but would if the Free-Church Presbytery were in the ascendant, and they could get the whole. At a later diet the question was brought up as to those ministers who have drawn from the reserve fund already. On this the Synod gave the following deliverance:—

The Synod having considered the overture before, it finds that it is commonly reported and believed, that several congregations have been applying for, or actually receiving, a portion of the money recently offered to religious bodies by the Provincial Government; and considering the deep injury which such procedure, on the part of any congregation in connexion with the Synod, would, if allowed to be persisted in, inflict on our Church, and through her on the cause of Christ, by bringing suspicion on the testimony for Christ's Headship, which she has recently been honoured to bear, by sowing division and jealousy among our people, and by rendering equivocal the position which this Synod has recently assumed, in resolving to allow no applications for Government money to be made, appoints a commission to inquire into the reports referred to, and instructs them, if they see cause, to visit, in conjunction with the Presbyteries of the bounds, erring congregations, and to endeavour, by affectionate dealing with them, to induce and persuade them to give up the false position which they have assumed, and especially to return, without delay, any money which they may have received from the Government; and further, the Synod instructs said commission to report to it at its next meeting. The commission to be as follows:—The Moderator, Mr. Bayne (convenor), Mr. Rintoul, Mr. Robb, Mr. Gregg, ministers; Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Milne, Mr. Burns, elders.

We are not satisfied that the Synod have put the saddle on the right horse here. The congregations alone are blamed, while the ministers are not even mentioned. Now in all the returns of the distribution of the reserve fund, it is the minister who gets the grant, and not the congregation; and, when a minister goes from one church to another, he takes his reserve with him. But although the minister gets the grant and gets the money, the congregation has certainly a share of the blame from consenting to it—no doubt to save their own pockets. Therefore, we wish them to have the full benefit of the Presbytery's lectures, who will take no part of what was styled "the accursed thing" till they can get the whole, and entirely supplant their neighbours.—*Toronto Banner, July 7th*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

OPENING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MALE TEACHERS.

The opening of this important institution was celebrated by a religious service, held in the Lecture Room of the spacious mansion in Liverpool-street, Finsbury-circus, now known as the Normal School for Teachers, on Wednesday afternoon, August 23, at three o'clock. The meeting was not intended to be public, and was, therefore, not extensively made known; but the attendance was most gratifying, and evinced an amount of interest in this movement in behalf of voluntary religious education, that must have cheered the hearts of those who, for so long a period, and under great difficulty, have sought to bring this institution into effective working order.

The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, supported by S. Morley, Esq., the Treasurer, the Revs. A. Wells, Dr. Massie, E. Mannering, J. Spicer, Esq., J. Carter, Esq., and many other influential ministers and gentlemen. There was a large attendance of ladies; and, in addition to the fourteen accepted candidates, the female pupils from the kindred institution at Rotherhithe were present.

On the occasion of the opening of the institution, the Rev. Dr. Robert Massie, of Newton, Lancashire, supplicated the Divine blessing; and the chairman then called upon the Rev. Algernon Wells, Secretary of the Congregational Union, to deliver the inaugural discourse, which that gentleman read. The rev. gentleman began by stating the object of the meeting, and remarked that the commencement of such a momentous movement demanded some such notice, not only for the benefit of those actually engaged in it, but as that which might hereafter be referred to as the beginning of a system of operation designed for the benefit of this great nation. The rev. gentleman briefly noticed the difficulties which the sustainers of this scheme have had to contend with, and stated the reasons for the unavoidable delay which had taken place. The impediments are now, by strenuous determined effort, fairly overcome. The address, which was a truly excellent one, embodied the general principles and objects of this movement, and without any bitterness, but with great force and clearness, demonstrated the impossibility of giving to the people of this land a sound moral and religious education by any stereotyped governmental system. It fully set forth the injurious tendencies of the present government scheme, and exposed the fallacy of supposing that education can be entirely separated from religion. Education to be sound and good must be subjected to competition.

The entire address was pervaded with an earnestness which carried with it a convincing effect, and contained some suggestions and stirring appeals to the friends of voluntary education on their duties and position in relation to this great question. It must have been truly gratifying to the students to find such a decided tone prevailing throughout the meeting on the necessity of a more thorough and highly-improved system of training for teachers, which has hitherto been a sadly neglected point.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Massie, Revs. J. Curwen, R. Ainslie, T. Pullar (of Southampton), the Rev. W. Unwin, M.A., Principal of the Institution; S. Morley, Esq., and H. Child, Esq., &c. The students were addressed very encouragingly by the various speakers.

The Rev. JOHN CURWEN paid a just tribute to Mr. Wells as the originator of this educational movement in 1843, and bore his testimony to the high qualifications of the Rev. W. Unwin, the principal. He referred also to the excellent management of the Rotherhithe Training School, and stated that, having been commissioned to visit other Normal Schools in search of teachers, he had had the opportunity of comparing the various advantages resulting, and the measure of success offered from similar efforts, and he had no hesitation in bearing his testimony to the fact that the Rotherhithe Normal School ranked far above both the National, British and Foreign, and Colonial Schools, in point of the quality of the qualifications of the teachers, and after all, it was this at which they must aim, the quality of the instruction imparted in their schools.

Mr. CHARLES REED, the Rev. EDWARD MANNERING, and Rev. WILLIAM TYLER, on being called upon, spoke briefly upon the subject.

Mr. JAMES CARTER moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Robert Ainslie, the Secretary, which was seconded by the Rev. W. PULLAR, of Southampton, and carried.

Mr. AINSLIE acknowledged the vote, and stated that he was now going through the length and breadth of the land, to seek help and encouragement from the friends of Voluntary education. He should come to Liverpool; and there he felt sure their worthy Chairman would heartily support his appeal. He hoped that the number of pupil-teachers in each school would soon be increased to twenty.

Mr. WELLS said, that something had been said about conversions: he left the work of converting to the Government. He was no prophet; but he thought that, by next year, Lord John Russell would give good reason for every Dissenter returning to the true principle of no Government aid in matters of education. Depend upon it measures would be proposed, the effect of which would be an attempt to put down Voluntaryism with a strong hand. Half a dozen Dissenting Doctors in Newgate would be the finest thing in the world. Here would be a cause upon which we could do battle; as it is, our professed friends, the friends of religious liberty, are those who

are for ever infringing it, and think that if it is only done by friends, harm cannot be done.

The Rev. Dr. RAFFLES closed the meeting with prayer.

MIDDLEWICH.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Rev. John Robinson, late of Airedale College, was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Middlewich, Cheshire. The Rev. John Marshall, of Over, commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, President of Lancashire College, delivered the introductory discourse, and asked the usual questions, to which very pertinent and satisfactory answers were given by the candidate for ordination. The Rev. R. Calvert, of Hyde (Mr. Robinson's former pastor), offered the ordination prayer. The charge to the newly ordained minister was given by his respected tutor, the Rev. W. Scott; and the morning service was concluded with prayer offered by the Rev. J. Moss, of Sandbach. In the evening, after the reading of the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. J. Harrison, of Northwich, the Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester, preached the sermon to the church, and concluded the services of the day with prayer. At the close of the morning service, the ministers and a number of friends dined together, after which very animated addresses were delivered upon some of the most important subjects, which, in these times, are engaging the attention of the religious world. The newly ordained pastor, the Rev. W. Scott, and the Rev. Drs. Vaughan and Halley, took the principal part in the discussion. The Rev. Messrs. Goshawk, of Leek; Russ, of Moulton; and Howson, of Haslingdon, assisted in the services.

NEW CONGREGATION OF BAPTISTS, LEEDS.—On Sunday last, the spacious and convenient rooms provided for the temporary accommodation of this body was opened for public worship. In the morning an admirable discourse was delivered by the Rev. James Acworth, LL.D., of Horton College, to a crowded assembly. In the afternoon, the Rev. Thomas Scales gave an able and appropriate address also to a very full meeting. The services of the day were terminated in the evening, by an excellent sermon from the Rev. Robert Brewer, the pastor of the new congregation, to an overflowing congregation, in which the rev. gentleman set forth the principles by which his future ministry should be guided, and which he eloquently enforced as those which should direct the conduct of his hearers.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—The committee of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Young Men's Temperance Association, anxious for the introduction of the total abstinence principle into all Sabbath schools, and desiring the co-operation of every teacher, in order to protect the rising generation from the drinking usages of society, resolved on holding a Sabbath-school Teachers' Conference, to consider the claims of the temperance movement on Sabbath-schools, which was held on the evenings of Tuesday 1st, Tuesday 8th, and Wednesday 9th inst., in the Friends' School-room, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle. After the delivery of various speeches and considerable discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this Conference, while sensible of the benefits which have resulted from Sabbath-school efforts, deplors that many who have been instructed in our Sabbath-schools have fallen victims to intemperance.

That the drinking customs of our country are detrimental to the welfare of society generally, and antagonistic to the efforts of Sabbath-schools.

That, believing the evils resulting therefrom can best be removed by the adoption of the principle of total abstinence, it rejoices in the efforts now being made by the committee of the Young Men's Temperance Association, to establish branch societies in the Sabbath-schools of the town and neighbourhood, and recommends such societies to all Sabbath-schools.

That a knowledge of the dangerous nature and effects of intoxicating drinks is of great importance to the youth of our Sabbath-schools, this Conference, therefore, recommends all Sabbath-school teachers, on every suitable occasion, to diffuse such knowledge.

A Sabbath-school teachers' certificate, embodying these views, was subsequently adopted.

YORK.—Mr. Cadwalader W. Evan, of Airedale College, has received and accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to become their minister, from the church and congregation worshipping at Jeulak Chapel, York, but he does not purpose entering fully on his pastoral labours before the close of his curriculum in June next.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.—MALTON, YORKSHIRE.—The annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held on Thursday evening, August 24, 1848, and was addressed by the Rev. Eustace Carey; the Rev. Francis Tucker, A.B., of Manchester; and the Rev. B. Evans, of Scarborough. The Rev. William Hardwick (minister of the chapel) opened the meeting with singing and prayer, and concluded it with the benediction. The chair was taken by Dr. Rogers, who delivered an able address on opening the proceedings.

ANDOVER.—On Thursday, the 24th inst., a new Sabbath school-room, erected by the Independent Dissenters in this town, was opened for religious service. A special prayer-meeting was held at six o'clock, a.m. In the afternoon a large number of friends took tea in the school-room, who were addressed by the Revs. W. Goodman, B.A., E. Perkins, A. Johnson, R. Dale, S. West, W. Moreton, and J. S. Pearsall. In the evening an able sermon was preached in the adjoining chapel, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster. The cost of the building is £420, and the amount already subscribed about £350.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—We understand that the Rev. J. Cooper, pastor of the Baptist Chapel Sparrow-hill, Loughborough, is about to leave the town.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REGIUM DONUM AND DR. REES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—There is one way still not tried by which Dissenters may convince even Dr. Rees of their earnest opposition to the meagre and paltry sum erroneously called *Regium Donum*, properly *Parliamentary Grant*: that is, let each county association pass resolutions condemnatory of it. Let a copy of the resolutions be sent to the House of Commons, and another copy be sent to Dr. Rees: so that he may be morally compelled to believe what he is so afraid to contemplate, the entire freedom of Dissenters from State dependence.

Dr. Rees no doubt is sincere in his present views. He believes that if he were in the Ministry having to live upon £60 or £80, or £100 a year, he should be very thankful for £5 or £10 from John Bull's big pocket. He says in his evidence before the Committee, "I recollect when I had thoughts of becoming a minister myself, a minister who stood very high in the profession, Dr. Abraham Rees, told me my prospects would be, that perhaps I might average from £60 to £80, or £100 a year." This paternal warning, it seems, kept him back from the ministry. No doubt it was given in the same spirit as the committees of our colleges now warn the candidates against entering the holy office as a mere profession, or means of livelihood; pointing out to them the misty prospects of apostolic poverty. Little did the venerable father of English encyclopædias think that his devout anxiety and honest admonitions against the intrusion of men to the Nonconformist ministry from worldly motives, should be woven, in after years, into a net to catch Dissenters in the trammels of Government pay.

Let ministers and churches, let tutors and committees, be as honest to the young men who offer themselves to the ministry as Dr. Abraham Rees was to Dr. Thomas Rees, and we shall have a less number in our ranks who care for the fleece more than the flocks, and study salaries more than sermons.

W—.

T.

LEICESTER ELECTION.—A numerous and very gratifying meeting of the Liberal electors of this borough was held in the New-hall, on Monday, at noon, for the purpose of choosing two candidates for the representation, in the place of the late members, Sir Joshua Walmaley and Richard Gardner, Esq., unseated by the decision of a committee of the House of Commons. There were upwards of 1,500 electors present. Joseph Biggs, Esq., was called to the chair. The unanimous choice of the meeting fell upon Richard Harris, Esq., a large resident manufacturer, and one of the magistrates of the borough, and John Ellis, Esq., the Vice-Chairman of the Midland Railway, and a large coal-owner in the vicinity of Leicester; both men of independence and sound political principles, and both dissenters from the Established Church. It was publicly announced that the election is to be conducted on their part on strictly pure principles. The late members were present and addressed the meeting, and received a most gratifying reception, the whole mass rising and cheering most enthusiastically. Mr. Gardner delighted the audience with one of his vigorous and searching speeches; and the announcement made by each of his readiness to respond to any future call from the electors of Leicester, was received with deafening applause. The Rev. J. P. Mursell moved a resolution of thanks to the late members, which was carried with enthusiasm. There is a perfect understanding on this point between the late members and the present candidates; and the Tories will most assuredly find that, as Mr. Gardner observed, "they have taken nothing by their late motion, save a considerable expenditure of cash." The Tory clique, who usually manage electioneering matters, are reported to be just now variously and more innocently employed in other and very different pursuits. One very important member of it is, it is said, seeking health in Germany; another, relaxation on the moors of Scotland; while the more prominent of the others are ruminating dolefully over the comparative merits of their gains and losses, as they are set forth in a recent proceeding, by which they have at least successfully fleeced themselves of some two thousand pounds of hard cash, at a time when it is to them extremely inconvenient to spare it. These circumstances, taken in connexion with the fact that no information worth the slightest credence has transpired respecting any movement on their part at the present election, render it highly probable that no real opposition to the return of Messrs. Harris and Ellis will be attempted; and if they should take the field, the high estimation in which the Liberal candidates are held by their fellow-townsmen, of all parties, together with the prospect of seeing, through their return on this occasion, their former and valued members—Walmaley and Gardner—take their seats in the next parliament as the representatives for Leicester, will disarm the opposition of some of the more liberal Conservatives, and, on the other, secure the support of a considerable number of those electors who stood aloof at the last election. The nomination will be on Friday next.—From a Correspondent.

ADVENTURES OF A LETTER.—The *Stamford Mercury* says:—Some time since a letter, containing bills of exchange amounting to £5,000, was posted in London, addressed to a banking firm at Boston. The word "Lincolnshire" being omitted from the address, the letter was put into an American bag, and crossed the Atlantic to Boston in Massachusetts! No owner being found, brother Jonathan honestly returned the letter; and on Tuesday morning last it reached its proper destination, Messrs. Gee and Co.'s, Boston, Lincolnshire, after twice traversing the Atlantic, and having caused a journey to London, and a long and anxious correspondence.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE REGIUM DONUM.

On Wednesday last, the House of Commons being in Committee of supply, on the vote for £6,669 for miscellaneous allowances, formerly on the Civil List, being proposed,

Mr. LUSHINGTON rose, pursuant to notice, to object to the first item in the vote, viz., £1,695 for Protestant Dissenting ministers in England and Wales, and said:—I should not have troubled the committee with the motion of which I have given notice, had I not been impelled to adopt that course by the urgent representations of several numerous and influential bodies of Dissenters, who feel themselves deeply aggrieved and humiliated by the annual imposition of this grant. Before, however, proceeding further, I will take the liberty of reminding the committee of the nature and object of this grant. This grant, usually called the *Regium Donum*, was originally bestowed by George I. on certain poor Dissenting ministers or their widows, as a matter of charity, out of the revenues of the Crown; and when those resources were transferred to the State, under the existing arrangement of the Civil List, the *Regium Donum* became a charge on the Consolidated Fund, and has, from that time, been provided for by an annual vote in the miscellaneous estimates. The amount of the grant is £1,695, payable through the hands of nine trustees, of whom the treasurer is one, in equal proportions, to poor ministers of the three denominations of Dissenters—Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist. By the latest accounts, the recipients were about 300 in number, the sum awarded to each never exceeding five pounds. Now, the great bulk of these Dissenters, especially the Independents and Baptists, object to this grant, as subversive of the Voluntary principle which they reverence, as degrading to their character for consistency, and offensive to their views of moral and religious obligation. These objections have frequently been embodied in petitions to this House, denouncing the grant as uncalled for, impolitic, and unjust; and petitions to the above effect have been presented this session from the Committee of Deputies of the several congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the three denominations—Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights; the Board of Congregational ministers, residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster; the general body of Protestant Dissenting ministers of the three denominations, residing in the same locality; from the Baptist board, representing above a thousand churches; and other numerous and influential bodies. These petitions convey the remonstrances of between 4,000 and 5,000 ministers and their congregations, far exceeding a million of persons. So great, indeed, is their repugnance to this oppressive act of State benevolence, that many of these Dissenters have expressed their willingness, if the Government will abandon the grant, to make up the amount by voluntary contribution. All that the immense majority of the Dissenters ask, is to be relieved from the burden and disgrace of receiving the eleemosynary benefactions of the State, either for charitable or religious purposes, in the persons of some of their ministers, simply because they are needy. No doubt, at first sight, these assertions appear utterly at variance with the evidence produced before the committee on these estimates. But who was the witness on whose sole testimony the committee and the Government have formed their resolution to recommend the continuance of this grant to its present number of recipients! Why, Dr. Rees, the treasurer of the fund, who has the principal patronage of its distribution! He has affirmed that the acceptance of the grant is agreeable to the generality of the "denominations." Now, though I believe Dr. Rees to be a most respectable gentleman, yet I deny his affirmations on the part of the vast majority of the Dissenters; and pronounce his evidence to be rash, fallacious, and unfounded in fact. The committee may judge from the following passages. Dr. Rees is asked:—

Generally speaking, I understand from your evidence you consider that this distribution gives satisfaction? I am sure the withholding of it would be considered a very great calamity. I have reason to know that from very painful representations which are continually coming into my hands.

From your experience, you conceive the applications are so numerous as to show there is no indisposition on the part of the Dissenting clergy to receive it? Quite so; I have received repeated applications on the subject expressive of the fears of the parties that it might be withdrawn.

Is that lately? It has been of late years; there has been no discussion very lately to occasion such communications.

The petitions to which I have referred contradict these preposterous assertions point blank, and in a paper widely circulated by the Dissenters, which I hold in my hand, it is stated that the bodies representing the three denominations protested eleven times between the years 1837 and 1847 in public and solemn assemblage, against this degrading benevolence. Yet Dr. Rees unscrupulously declares that there is no indisposition on the part of the Dissenting clergy to receive the grant! But it remains to be explained why the committee took only one witness notoriously in favour of the grant, and both as the receiver from the Treasury and one of the distributors, personally interested in the continuance of it, and did not summon a single witness likely to belie his testimony, and prove that to the bulk of the Congregational Dissenters this grant is hateful and obnoxious. And yet it is unscrupulously averred that it gives great satisfaction, not to the recipients alone, nor to their congregations only, but to the denominations to which they belong. Now, who are the men on whom this contumely is affixed, whose honour and respectability are tainted by this annual infliction? Why, men who have built 4,681 places of worship in England and Wales, the ministers of which they maintain by voluntary stipends,—who possess and support fifteen theological colleges,—who contribute most generously to the encouragement of missions and to the diffusion of education, who are among the foremost in every good work,—who are most rarely, even the humblest among them, presented before the judgment-seat as criminals,—who have the privilege of approaching royalty with their addresses,—and to whose ancestors we are mainly indebted for that full measure of liberty which it is our happiness to enjoy. It is on behalf of these most meritorious members of the community that I implore her Majesty's Government and the committee to relinquish this oppressive practice of annually tempting certain needy though respectable persons to accept a paltry donative, to the debasement of their social condition, by the virtual infraction of their implied engagements, by the compromise of their principles, and at the sacrifice of their conscientious convictions. I therefore ask the Government under these circumstances to blot out this grant from the estimates, and not to force it upon reluctant recipients.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL: Reluctant! they are not compelled to take it.

MR. LUSHINGTON: Well, at all events, hesitating recipients. So much in humble and imperfect advocacy of the wishes of the Dissenters. But I very much question the right of her Majesty's Ministers to throw away even this small sum of the public money on these hesitating recipients, whose poverty, not their will, incites them to accept it, especially, too, when the grant can, in all probability, as intimated in the paper which I have quoted, be provided for by annual contributions. For all these reasons I now move, that this vote for the payment of the *Regium Donum* be disallowed. Sir, this is not a party question. It is not a dispute between Whig and Tory. It is not a controversy between Churchmen and Nonconformists. The simple case is, whether Parliament will continue to brand the universal body of Dissenters of the three denominations with the mark and stigma of mendicancy, by inducing a small number of their ministers to palter with their consciences by annually accepting this miserable dole [hear, hear]. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving as an amendment, that the charge of £1,695 for Protestant Dissenting ministers in England be struck out of this vote, reducing it to £4,974.

Colonel THOMPSON said, I think this is about the first time that the receipt of a sum of money has been protested against as an act of oppressive benevolence [laughter]. The supposed recipients actually beg you to save them the trouble of taking this quantity of sovereigns; for the great majority of Dissenters feel themselves bound by a sense of propriety and of religion not to accept it. It is to them an act of oppressive benevolence, for it paralyzes them in many of their efforts. Now I wish to save the country from the dispensation of this most ungracious gift, which is disgraceful to the giver, and degrading to the receiver [hear]. It is no argument to say that it ought to be given because persons can be found who will accept it, for there are some men and some women who will take anything they can get [a laugh]; but the majority protest against taking their practice for their own rule. And the same persons who protest against the oppressive act of benevolence in the shape of *Regium Donum*, are found protesting against an oppressive act of malevolence in the shape of church-rates. What, then, so simple as to truck one act against the other, and let the Dissenters alone altogether [cheers]. I know there are those who deny that church-rates are any loss to Dissenters, on the ground that their estates are bought and sold for a lower price in consequence. I think this is the very reason why they are damaged [hear]; and I only wish all the landed estates in the country, collegiate and ecclesiastical included, were subjected to a tax of five or of one per cent. for long enough to try what the owners would say to this argument [cheers].

LORD JOHN RUSSELL: I would remind the committee that this is a grant to a number of Protestant Dissenting ministers, and that though hon. members come down and say that they think it degrading, and that they are very reluctant to receive it, and had rather not receive it, those hon. members are not themselves the persons who receive it [hear, hear]; they give it up on behalf of others [a laugh], and apparently without authority. This is a sum which

has been granted since the reign of George I., as a matter of charity to poor Dissenting ministers; and, until a few years ago, I believe this assistance was gratefully received by the whole body. Dr. Rees was examined before the committee which has been sitting, and was asked, "Are these sums much sought for?" He answered, "Very much; we have a great many more applications than we are able to meet." That does not look like that extreme reluctance, or even hesitation, with which this grant has been said to be taken. If the parties receiving this sum do not wish to receive it—if their congregations make it up by their contributions, the Treasury would find that it was not required; but instead of that, here are applicants urgently asking for it. It is divided among various ministers of the three denominations, and Dr. Rees stated that there had been in the course of three years 166 grants to Presbyterian ministers, 443 to Independent, and 461 to Baptist.

Mr. LUSHINGTON: But that is during three years.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL: I am aware of that, but I mention this fact to show that the reception of the *Regium Donum* is not confined to one sect, but extends to several, and that none of them refuse it. The reason why this opposition is made is explained in a subsequent part of Dr. Rees's evidence. Very respectable, and indeed eminent men among the Dissenters undertake the distribution of the grant. Among others, I may mention Dr. Rees, Dr. Pye Smith, Mr. Clayton; three men could not be named more entitled to respect for their learning and acquirements, and for their character for piety and intelligence; and they entertain no such objection to this grant. But other gentlemen, for whom I have a very great respect likewise, have set up what they called an Anti-state-church Association, their object being that the State should not make or authorize any grants or endowments by which religion may be at all supported; and a gentleman whom I respect, Dr. Cox, seceded from the body who distributed this grant, on this ground, thinking it inconsistent with the assertion of the general principle, that all church establishments should be destroyed and no public money granted for the support of religion, and that it was adverse to the rules and objects of the Anti-state-church Association. But I do not think this fact a sufficient reason for withholding a grant which has been given 120 years, and which, as a matter of charity, appears to be very useful to the recipients. As to the main principle upon which this grant is objected to, namely, that it is wrong in Parliament to vote away any money in support of any creed, that is too large, comprehensive, and important a question to be discussed on the present occasion. Those who entertain objections to Church rates and Church Establishments can bring forward their views at another time, and in another shape, but this surely, upon a paltry grant of this kind, was not the fittest opportunity for raising it [hear, hear].

Mr. W. J. FOX: The noble lord is quite wrong in saying that his hon. friends who oppose this vote are not sufficiently authorized by the Dissenting body to do so [hear, hear]. There can be no more complete authority than that which they possess—namely, that the ministers of three Dissenting denominations have conjointly opposed, in the most distinct and emphatic manner, the reception of this grant; and the only reason why the grant does not cease is because the distribution of it is in no manner authorized, nor at all under the control, of the Dissenting body. The Government have selected Dr. Rees, and he has nominated other distributors, but none of them are in any way responsible to, or connected with, the members of the Dissenting body, lay or clerical, while they carefully conceal the names of the recipients, lest they should be covered with opprobrium [hear, hear]. The noble lord also is not correct in saying that this vote has last been recently objected to, for even in the last century Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, the predecessor of Robert Hall, when in distress, received the grant in consequence of a deception practised upon him, which was felt so much as to occasion an alienation of friendship between the parties, showing that even then there was a strong feeling against the grant. But the noble lord has said, if the Dissenters do not wish to receive the grant, why do they not contribute the amount of it? My reply is, that the Dissenters have offered to do so over and over again. The representatives of three of the Dissenting bodies made an offer to the trustees to procure the amount of the grant by subscription; but the answer of the trustees was, that the only condition upon which the grant would cease, was the collection of a sum, the interest of which would amount to £1,695, which would secure the payment of the grant in perpetuity. This, I think, was not a fair or just proposition; and was, therefore, not unreasonably declined.

Lord J. RUSSELL: They only proposed to subscribe the money for one year.

Mr. FOX: They proposed to raise the money by an annual subscription in the same way as other charities are supported by the Dissenters, who have shown no want of generosity in such matters [hear, hear]. It certainly is an extraordinary use of the powers possessed by Parliament, to continue year after year voting this money against the wish of the Dissenting body, against the principles upheld by that body, and against the repeated petitions of the representatives of that body, who view it in the light of an insult and a degradation [hear]. If the Government are bent upon giving it, let them at all events call it by another name—let it be called, "A grant to Dr. Rees, and certain clergymen selected by him, to be distributed at their sole discretion;" but let it not be given as a boon to a body who repudiate it, who do not want it, and who have never asked for it [hear, hear].

Mr. KERSHAW said, that the noble lord was quite wrong in supposing that the opposition to this grant originated with the Anti-state-church Association; for, on the contrary, the *Regium Donum* had been repeatedly protested against long before that body was in existence [hear]. He held in his hand a copy of a resolution, adopted in January 1834, by the united committee of the three denominations, in which the reception of this grant was declared to be inconsistent with the principles of Protestant Dissent. It was also stated in a paper which had been widely circulated by Dissenters, that "on this subject, Dissenters of every name have expressed their unanimous opinion. The ministers of the three denominations, conjointly, and separately; the Congregational and Baptist Unions, the Dissenting deputies of the three denominations, the recent Conferences (to say nothing of county associations, and various local gatherings of Dissenting piety and intelligence), have, without one exception, joined to denounce all grants of public money in support of religion, and this grant in particular. On these occasions, no hand has ever yet been stretched out to arrest the broad seal of infamy which all have agreed that it deserves." They objected to the grant on principle, as derogatory to their character; more especially as there were other funds belonging to each denomination appropriated to the relief of poor ministers. Why, he believed that the Independents of Lancashire alone raised more than the whole amount of the grant for that very purpose, while the Baptists in this county also raised about £1,300; both denominations doing this in addition to the building of their chapels and schools and the support of their minister, as well as their various institutions. Even the Welsh Dissenters, who were said to receive the largest portion of this grant, generously contributed a larger sum than its entire amount to the London Missionary Society alone [hear, hear]. He was not authorized by the Dissenting body to make such an offer, yet such was his confidence in them in this respect, that if the Government would consent to wipe out this sum from the estimates, he would, in conjunction with another honourable member, guarantee that the entire amount should be raised by voluntary contributions [cheers]. In the name of the Baptists, of the Independents, and of the Unitarians of this country, he protested against the grant; and he entreated the noble lord to accept of the offer he had made, and to relieve the Dissenting body from that which they regarded as a degradation and an insult.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON said: Sir, the noble lord has informed the House that this grant has a claim upon our consideration in consequence of its being 120 years old. Well, Sir, if I am not mistaken, its origin was somewhat as follows:—That celebrated minister, Sir Robert Walpole, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1723, was extremely desirous, in a certain state of public affairs, to conciliate the support, to some extent, of the Dissenters of this kingdom; and we find him, upon a certain day, closeted with some of the leading Dissenting ministers of this country, and promising, if they would support him and his Administration, he would at some future time—not that year, but perhaps the next—propose some measure for their exemption from the operation of certain penal statutes against them. The next thing we find with regard to the origin of this grant is, that a surgeon receives at the Treasury £500 sterling money. It is paid to him as a surgeon, and without any knowledge on the part of those who cashed the Treasury warrant of the purpose to which it was to be applied. We next find another of the Minister's agents closeted with nine Dissenting ministers, representing the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Independent bodies. They receive amongst them the £500 which has been paid from the Treasury, and are told it proceeds from the Royal bounty, and they become the distributors of that £500 among their brethren. This, if I am not mistaken, is the origin of the *Regium Donum*, which I am extremely happy is now under the cognizance and control of the House of Commons, enabling us to discuss the question, whether this committee will vindicate certain religious bodies from a reproach, cast not only on their principles as Dissenters, but upon their benevolence and liberality as men and as Christians. This committee will, I trust, vindicate the Nonconformists of Great Britain from the unjust imputation which is thus cast upon them. Sir, I differ from my honourable friend who has moved this amendment, in the view which he has taken of this grant in connexion with the great question of the union of Church and State. I regard the grant itself, abstractedly considered, in the same light as the noble lord, who has called it "a paltry grant;" but, although the sum be small, the principle involved in our vote respecting it is very important. It is upon that principle, chiefly, that I individually oppose this grant; namely, that it is a recognition of the right of this House to vote from the public treasury certain sums for ecclesiastical purposes. Sir, I have been confirmed by what I have witnessed in this House, since I have been a member of it, in the impression which I had received before I had the honour of a seat in it, that the introduction into it, whether by the proposal of grants of money or otherwise, of religious questions is the great impediment to legislation, and the principal cause of the protracted and acrimonious debates that arise upon the floor of this assembly. But, Sir, waiving the principle altogether, the grant itself is such as the noble lord at the head of the Government cannot, candidly speaking, defend. Does he vindicate it because it is a grant to those ministers whose congregations are unable out of their own independent resources to support them? Well, then, I say that, viewed in that light, the grant is most

insignificant, and unworthy of this House. It merely gives about £5 a year to some 360 men, and places at the disposal of nine gentlemen about £180 each, to be distributed by them in their uncontrolled discretion to whomsoever they may please, to anybody whom they may think stands in need of this "paltry sum," to make up the deficiency in their incomes. Sir, I do not impugn either the judgment, the impartiality, or the piety of the distributors of this grant. The names which the noble lord has mentioned as being among the distributors are the names of men worthy of the highest respect; they are men in whom I would place as much confidence as in any men whatever; but, if upon no other ground, I should object to this grant as being a grant of money voted by this House to be distributed secretly. All other recipients of the public or royal bounty are known. The pauper tradesman must expose himself before Poor-law guardians: men who rank highest in the walks of literature, art, and science, reduced in their old age to circumstances of indigence, are not permitted to receive the Queen's bounty without having their names recorded from year to year, and the amount which they receive being placed upon the table of this House. But here we have men secretly receiving money from the public to whom it would be no reproach to enjoy the royal bounty if their own religious body could conscientiously sanction the grant. I must say that it is putting a petty patronage into the hands of nine gentlemen, which I am much surprised they do not throw up at once. But look at this £1,695. If you give this money upon the principle, that where a Dissenting congregation is not able to raise an income adequate to the wants and necessities of the minister this grant is to be brought in aid of his necessities, then, I say, it is a most partial and niggardly grant. If there are ministers in Wales, for example, who have an income which does not average £50 a year, why should some few of those ministers who have friends at Court, or who happen to be personally known to some one of these distributors, or who is fortunate enough to draw a prize in the lottery, why should they receive this money, and their brethren, not less worthy, and, it may be, more necessitous, be left without it? If you can justly grant a sum of money for a purpose like this, then let us know who they are that obtain it, in order that we may be satisfied that the state of their circumstances requires such assistance; and let us know the names of all who require such aid. Let us know the congregations which will not, or cannot, support their ministers. Let these ministers not be afraid—performing, as they are, sacred duties—to have it published to the world that, notwithstanding all their labours and self-denial, they are still in circumstances of indigence. They will then have a fair claim to the impartial distribution of the royal bounty which is annually voted in this House; but, as it is, the thing is done secretly; and while I admit that private charity cannot be too unostentatiously dispensed, I at the same time contend that all public charities—all money voted out of the taxes levied from the people—should be given to individuals whose names we know, whose residences we know, whose characters we can scrutinize, and whose necessities we can inquire into. If they are not ashamed to receive this bounty, they ought not to be ashamed to have it known that it is participated in by them. Sir, I do not wonder that the Dissenters of this country should, from year to year, meet for the purpose of entering their protest against this grant. Take these various bodies as they stand, and which of them requires this boon from Government? The Presbyterians do not want it, for they are amongst the wealthiest of the Dissenting bodies of this country. To them the grant is a greater insult, compared with their circumstances, than it is to the other bodies. So independent are they of the grant, that the larger portion of the money which is assigned to the Presbyterian distributors, is given by them to ministers of the other two denominations. The Baptists do not want it, neither do the Independents require it, as my honourable friend, the member for Stockport, has just stated. Sir, I call upon the House to attend to the suggestion of my friend. Give fairly, into the hands of my honourable friend, or a committee that shall be appointed for the purpose, the names of the present recipients, and they will institute, in the several counties of England and Wales, a fair and Christian-like inquiry into the wants and necessities of these ministers. These ministers have their appeal, first to the sympathies of their own congregations and the churches formed in those congregations, next to the sympathy of their own denomination, and they will have, besides, the sympathy of the Christian world at large; and I feel confident a sum will be raised for their necessities, larger than that which they secretly receive from this grant. I have been looking into a volume, which will be found in the library, the life of the late Dr. Calamy, by himself. There is in it an account of a wealthy knight, canvassing in Wales for a seat in Parliament. In the course of his canvass he called upon a distinguished Dissenting minister, Dr. Price, to solicit his vote. He said to him, "If you will favour me with your vote at the approaching contest, I will use my interest to procure for you the disposal of the *Regium Donum* amongst your brethren." The Welsh minister immediately repudiated the offer, and said, that he deplored the day when this *Regium Donum* was first granted; that he would not be amongst those who became the slaves of the Government of the day by the distribution or receipt of any such eleemosynary assistance. Then what is the effect of this grant upon Dissenters generally? Why, they know not who are the recipients of it, but they are aware that there are some 360 ministers who annually receive donations out of

this grant. They cannot account for the silence and apathy of certain ministers upon great and important religious principles. Why, not one of the ministers who receives this money can come forward, in an open and manly manner, to advocate the great and sacred cause of Nonconformity. At all events if he did he would be acting inconsistently, and condemning by what he said the system from which he derived advantage. I do trust the House will look on this matter in its proper light, and refuse this grant from this time forth. I do hope that they will pay respect to the representations of the 5,000 ministers, who have spoken to-day through my honourable friend the member for Westminster, and at once put an end to this compulsory disgrace upon the Dissenting churches, who are ready to give every farthing of this amount, or, if requisite, more, to meet the necessities of these poor ministers. Pay to their liberality, if not to their principles, the compliment of blessing this vote out of these estimates; and I will venture to say, that not only the wants of the present recipients of the *Regium Donum*, but many others, will be well cared for when the Dissenters are thus fairly dealt with. No man who now receives money secretly from this fund, would, by casting himself upon the care of his brethren, find himself destitute of sympathy and assistance if really worthy of them. I must therefore protest against this grant; first, on account of its being connected with a system which I hold to be as adverse to true religion, as it is injurious to the legislation of this House, namely, the support of religion by the State; next, because it is not, in my judgment, proper that monies voted out of the public funds should be secretly bestowed by irresponsible parties; next, because, if it be right to relieve from such a source ministers who are in necessitous circumstances, we ought to do far more than it is proposed to do; and, finally, because I believe that so far from depriving any deserving individual of the assistance he requires, you would, by withdrawing this vote, stimulate the Dissenting bodies to do far more than can be done for them by this small but degrading grant of public money.

Mr. BRIGHT: Sir, I will trouble the House with one or two remarks with reference to an observation made by the noble lord, from which it would appear that he is disposed to take the evidence of Dr. Rees as of more value than all the statements made by my hon. friend the member for Westminster. Now there never was an instance in which a motion was brought forward in this House more entirely in accordance with the feelings of the great body of the Dissenters and Dissenting ministers out of doors. I do not know this Dr. Rees at all, nor do I know to what Dissenting denomination he belongs; but from his evidence I gather, that he is a very illogical person, and one whose opinions cannot be said in any degree to represent the Dissenters. In his evidence before the Select Committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates, he says that the Dissenting congregations have the means of knowing which of their ministers receive this money; and yet, in another answer, he says that when a motion was made for a return of the names of the recipients, he objected to their being given, and the reason he assigned for so doing was, that they would be thereby subjected to the complaints of other parties, who thought they were not acting as consistent Dissenters in receiving these sums from such a source. Well, but if it is known at present—if the congregations are aware of the parties by whom it is received—the evil which he apprehended from the publication of the names was already committed, and the pretext for opposing the publication was destroyed. He states that these congregations do not object to their ministers receiving the money, although their denominations are strongly opposed to the grant. That is the answer to 7,622. As to Dr. Rees being a Dissenter, I do not know what pretensions he can make to anything of the kind. I will read a portion of his examination, in order that the committee may see how much his evidence is worth as a Dissenter. He is asked, "You do not consider yourself bound in the distribution to attend to something approaching to an equal distribution among the localities of Great Britain?" This answer is, "No, it would hardly be just to do so. Wales is peculiarly a Dissenting country, accidentally from the course taken in the reign of Elizabeth to force a service-book in the English language upon a nation who did not understand a word of it." Now mark what he says in the last words of the answer,—"Dissent was created to a very large extent before the evil was perceived" [hear]. A pretty Dissenter, to be talking about the "evil" of Dissent! Whoever thought before of taking the opinion of a man who calls Dissent an "evil," as to what Dissenters should do in a matter of principle like this?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in a tone inaudible in the gallery, was understood to express his disapproval of this construction of Dr. Rees' words.

Mr. BRIGHT: The hon. and learned gentleman, the Attorney-General, is raising a legal distinction in the case; but I say the meaning of what he says is clear from the words of the answer,—that "Dissent was created before the evil was discovered;" that is, before the evil of Dissent was discovered to be the result of the proceedings to which he refers. My hon. friend, the member for Stockport, has placed this question upon a somewhat new footing in this House. I think I need not inform the House that that hon. gentleman occupies a high position among the Congregational body in this country [hear]. That from his station, character, and pecuniary means—with the power which he possesses to influence those with whom he is associated in religious connexion—I can state that there is nothing which he has engaged to do in the event of this grant being

rejected by this House which he cannot successfully perform [hear]. I have not the slightest doubt whatever that he will do everything he has promised. I have so much confidence in him that if he drew a bill for the amount I should be exceedingly willing to place my name at the back of it [hear, hear]. I am quite certain that all he has promised in this respect he can perform. But the noble lord has rather let the cat out of the bag. He says, that the Anti-state-church Association has had something to do with this amendment. But this grant was objected to long before the Anti-state-church Association was in existence, and there are some Dissenters now objecting to it who have nothing to do with the Anti-state-church Association, for they think—in my opinion very erroneously—that it is wrong for them as religious persons to mix themselves up with political matters. Now I will tell the noble lord what the object of maintaining this grant is: it is thought very desirable that the great citadel, the Established Church, should have for its support certain buttresses or outworks [hear]. One of these buttresses is the £36,000 a-year paid to the Presbyterians in the North of Ireland; another is the £1,700 a-year paid to poor Protestant ministers in England [hear]; and another proposition has recently been talked of for the formation of another buttress, in the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland. It is thought very desirable that there should be a good number of these outworks to defend the great citadel when assailed. Now, if an Established Church is a good thing—and it is possible a majority of persons in this country are of opinion that some established Church should exist—why then, let it stand upon its own merits. That is a question which must be discussed on its own grounds, and I do not want to discuss it in connexion with this question. But this is clear, that the numerous dissenting bodies hold a different opinion: the very fact of their being Dissenters is in itself to a large extent a proof of it. Five thousand Dissenting ministers most decidedly object to this grant. It is a secret grant. I believe there are a great number of persons who receive this money who do not know that it comes from Parliament at all. If I am to judge from Dr. Rees' testimony, I am inclined to believe that a large number of poor ministers, recipients of this bounty, are actually unconscious of the source from whence it comes. If the practice of printing the names of the poor ministers participating in this grant were at once adopted, before another year was over nearly every one at present receiving it would abandon it. Before I sit down, I will just ask the noble lord, if he will not allow the vote now to be withdrawn, whether he will consent to a return of all the names of the parties receiving this grant? because it is not fair that this *Regium Donum* should annually be continued by the Government in defiance of the opinion of the large body for whose benefit it professes to be dispensed; and that it should be given in a manner which must cause very great harm to the consciences of those persons, and great hurt to an important public principle advocated by them; and that it should be given in such a manner that the influence of public opinion cannot be brought to bear upon the recipients, for the purpose of removing what the Dissenting body consider a stain and a blot upon their conduct [hear]. I ask the noble lord whether he will consent to this proposition, because if so I personally will not object to the vote on this occasion, and will also ask my honourable friend, the member for Westminster, not to divide the House upon his amendment. I ask him if he will give an accurate list of all those who have received this money during the last, or who are intended to receive it during the coming year? because, as I said before, if we had that list printed, before the expiration of another year, we should have repudiations of the grant from almost every party who now receives it [hear].

Lord J. RUSSELL: The hon. gentleman who spoke last, and the hon. member who addressed the House before him, object to this vote upon the ground of its being a secret grant; that is to say, that the names of the necessitous and honourable persons who receive this money, in sums of about £4 and £5 each, are not published, in order that they may be held up to obloquy.

Mr. BRIGHT: No, no; not if they are deserving objects. We propose to relieve them ourselves.

Lord J. RUSSELL: I beg leave to say that I do not think that a valid objection. It is objected that these alms are given in secret; now I certainly thought that alms given in secret were far better than if given openly. I should have no objection to the proposition made by the hon. member for Stockport, if assured that the various bodies themselves would guarantee the amount now given in this manner. If I saw that it was secure as a charity, I should have no objection to withdraw this grant; but if I have reason to believe that the publication of their names is only intended for the purpose of holding them up to ridicule—if their names are to be given up here in order that they may be held up to derision by other parties elsewhere—I certainly cannot consent to any such publicity being given to the names of the persons receiving this money.

Mr. LUSHINGTON: I beg leave to make one remark with reference to an observation which the noble lord has addressed to the House, and that is, that the Anti-state-church Association was instituted in the year 1844, while the first objection to the grant, which I quoted in the paper I have referred to, is dated 1834; therefore those objections could not have emanated from that Association. I must say that his lordship has rather shaken my resolution to press this amendment to a division. If he would engage on the part of the Government not to propose this *Regium Donum* in future years, on condition of his being furnished with a proper and satisfactory en-

agement on the part of the Dissenting bodies that they would subscribe a sum sufficient for the necessities of these deserving ministers, then I think that that would content the Dissenting bodies, and put an end to all the feuds and exceedingly disagreeable discussions upon this subject [hear].

Mr. HUMPHREYS: I beg to state that the facts of the matter concerning the publication of these names are these—I moved for a list of these persons, which was objected to; their return was ordered by this House, but I was applied to not to publish their names, in consequence of the exposure which would ensue. I think it was in 1834 that I brought this matter on. I said, "The Dissenters ought to be fairly dealt with in this case." They had not till 1832 been brought before the House; we objected to allow anything that was not sanctioned by the House. These matters were then put on the estimates here, in order that they might be fairly dealt with by the House. As soon as it was known that this money was paid by Dr. Rees, a meeting of Dissenters was called upon the subject, and Mr. Weymouth, whom the noble lord no doubt well recollects, wrote to me requesting me to vote against the grant, and stating that a resolution had been come to by the Dissenters to oppose it. That was in 1833; in 1834 I brought the matter specially before the House; upon which occasion I read the resolution I had previously received. Therefore the opposition which is made to this grant has nothing to do in its origin with the Anti-state-church Association, but is a matter which was agitated before that body was established. As I believe that the noble lord wishes to have no persons upon the list but such as are deserving, let me suggest to him to submit it to competent persons for examination, by doing which he will not be removing the grant from any single deserving person.

Mr. MURPHY: The noble lord has stated that there is greater merit in giving charity in secret than openly. I am quite ready to admit the truth of his proposition as applied to individual charity; but when the charity comes from the nation—if it is money voted by the House of Commons, the circumstances are greatly altered [hear, hear]. The nation has a right to know to whom its charity is given, and whether it is properly bestowed [hear]. As to the plea of its being a grant which has been long established, that certainly is no reasonable ground whatever upon which it can be maintained. We have had too many grants of that sort, too many irregular practices; and whether they have existed for a day, or a month, or a year, is perfectly immaterial; the lapse of time cannot in any way sanction that which is wrong. If it has been a charity which ought not to have been given, the sooner it is stopped the better; the greater the saving of the nation's money, which is not even thankfully received by the body to whom it is pretended to be given, but is repudiated by them. I hope that the House will be decided against this and all religious grants for any particular sects. This has nothing to do with the question of tithe; the question of tithe is a question of rent. I know that it is so from my own experience. I know that where there is no tithe to pay, there is more rent laid on the land. But when you are granting men public money, the public ought to know all the parties, and be satisfied that their circumstances require the grant. Look at the condition in which we as a nation are now placed! I say that the public and the country ought to know who the parties are receiving this money [hear].

Mr. WYLD: Sir, I am quite sure that the expression which has just fallen from the noble lord, that the Dissenting ministers who partake of this grant are in the receipt of "alms," will in future make them desirous to disconnect themselves from it. The Dissenters of England of the present day still uphold those great principles for which their fathers were expatriated, and for which they suffered the loss of the whole of their property. Of this I am sure, that nearly every Dissenter throughout the empire will repudiate the grant. It is very unfair towards the large body of Dissenters in this country, that it should be stated in these estimates that this *Regium Donum* is for the benefit of the Dissenters of England. Why, Sir, that large body of Dissenters, the Wesleyans, are not in any way recipients of this bounty. I might say that they are the largest body of Dissenters in the British empire; yet they do not come down to these distributors and receive this bounty. Therefore, as the Wesleyans do not receive it, there is no reason why any ministers of the Independent and Baptist congregations should be allowed it. It has been stated, in the course of this debate, that this grant arose out of some transaction connected with the celebrated minister Walpole; but the fact of the matter is this—this grant was given by George I. to the Dissenters, in consequence of their adherence to the House of Hanover. At that time it might have been of some use to the Dissenting bodies, because they were small in number in proportion to what they are now, but since that time they have increased both in numbers and wealth, and any one who knows the Dissenting bodies at this moment knows very well that they have now no occasion for this grant. The small amount they receive, so far from doing any service to the Dissenting ministers who are supposed to receive it, renders them objects of suspicion and distrust with their congregations and denominations. I assure the noble lord, that so far from being a benefit to the body of Dissenting ministers generally, it is a great disadvantage, because many of them are suspected of taking this money who are not actually in the receipt of it at all. The Dissenters generally object most strongly to the secret manner in which this grant is received. Dr. Pye Smith, one of the distributors, has acknowledged that there has been

one gross case of malversation in its bestowal; and where one has been proved, there is reason to suspect the existence of more. The men who receive this grant cannot be considered free agents. We have seen what the effect of these State grants has been in Ireland. There the Crown will not permit any portion of the grant to be given unless the congregation give no greater stipend than £35: the consequence of which regulation is, that a large portion of the incomes of Presbyterian ministers in Ireland are reduced to that sum in order to bring them within the required conditions of Government. The effect of this grant is most injurious and distasteful to the entire body of Dissenting ministers on whose behalf you profess to make it. What has been the case upon the present occasion? There are 500 or 400 Dissenting ministers receiving this money, not one of whom has come forward and acknowledged himself publicly in favour of the money he annually receives from the Government. Why do they not openly come forward and ask for a continuance of the grant, when they perceive efforts made both within and without Parliament for its abolition? They are afraid of doing so, because they well know that by so doing they would lose the confidence of their congregations, of the denomination to which they belong, and of the entire body of Dissenters. I trust the House will refuse longer to sanction the continuance of this grant.

Mr. BARTON: I ask the noble lord whether he will consent, so long as this grant is continued, to permit the publication of the names of those who receive it. I ask for nothing more than that: if the noble lord feels that he cannot grant that request, then we must divide upon the amendment of my hon. friend the member for Westminster. With regard to the plea that this grant is in the nature of alms, and must therefore be given in secret, I know well that a very high authority has said that when we give our alms we must give them in secret; but that precept applies only to cases in which we are giving our own money; but this grant being from a public fund, contributed from the taxes of the country, I think it would be much more desirable that it should be given openly, and in such a manner as that the public should have the means of satisfying themselves that the bounty is worthily bestowed.

Lord J. RUSSELL: I have already said that I am afraid the object of obtaining these names is, that the poor recipients of the grant might be held up to obloquy. That being the case, I most decidedly object to the proposition of the honourable member.

Mr. SHARMAN CHAWFORD: I merely wish to state my cordial acquiescence in the amendment of the hon. member for Westminster, but as it is my intention to address the House on the subject of the Irish *Regium Donum* I will not ask for its attention on the present occasion.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw; but on re-entering we found that no division had taken place.

Mr. REYNOLDS, objecting to the other part of the vote, viz. for the French Protestant Refugees, he said that part of this vote was for French clergymen, who had fled their country at the period of the Edict of Nantes. Now, allowing those venerated pastors to have been one year old at the time of their ordination, they must have now reached the patriarchal age of 144 years [loud laughter]. He found that nineteen of those patriarchs had received their money in 1847. Perhaps they were in a trance, like Rip Van Winkle, and awoke merely once a year to receive their *Regium Donum* [loud laughter]. He should move that the vote be reduced by £1,500, the item for French ecclesiastical refugees.

Mr. PARKER opposed the amendment.

Mr. DRUMMOND, while he vindicated the character of the recipients, opposed the grant upon principle. He objected to all grants of this description, and thought it high time they were discontinued.

Mr. REYNOLDS intimated that he would withdraw his amendment for the purpose of proposing it again on the bringing up of the report.

The gallery was then again cleared, and the division taken on Mr. Lushington's amendment, when the numbers were—

For the vote	60
For the amendment	28
Majority	32

The vote was then agreed to.

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

On a vote of £27,837 being proposed, to complete the sum required for nonconforming and other ministers, in Ireland,

Mr. S. CHAWFORD rose to oppose the grant. He had always been opposed to *Regium Donum*. This grant had been originally given in the time of Charles II., for secret service money, and had been increased in the reigns of George I. and George III. for political services and purposes. He objected to all grants of this nature, as he considered they were injurious to the principle of religion. All attempts to make the ministers of religion subservient to the State were in their very nature injurious. Although he believed the majority of the Presbyterians of Ulster were in favour of the *Regium Donum*, yet a large and influential class of that body were opposed to it. They would rather have their clergy maintained out of a sustentation fund, the produce of voluntary subscriptions, than see them the recipients of a stipend from the State. In confirmation he referred to two memorials presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the year 1845, from Independent congregations of Belfast and Londonderry, in which the principle of voluntary sustentation was strongly maintained. He considered that this grant was not only bad in principle, but that it was unjust to the members of

other religious sects who received no such assistance. There was one portion of the grant, however, to which he would not object—it was to the sum of £366 for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen. To the remainder of the vote he had the strongest objection, and he should therefore move that it be reduced to the sum of £366.

Mr. KNOX called attention to the case of Mr. Dill, Presbyterian minister of the Clonmel congregation, who complained that his portion of the *Regium Donum* due on the 29th September last, had not been paid. He had sent in the necessary certificate, pursuant to the instructions issued for effecting that object; but still, when an explanation was demanded, it was alleged that the non-issue of the bounty to the minister of Clonmel was attributable to the fact that the certificate did not specify the number of families belonging to the congregation. But he repeated that in this instance all the rules had been observed, he therefore wished to know upon what principle the bounty had been withheld?

Mr. OSBORNE had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Dill, to whose respectability, and that of his congregation, he could testify. The congregation felt the non-payment to Mr. Dill as a slur upon themselves.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that the call for the number of families was also required; and Mr. Dill was only called upon to furnish the same particulars that were required from every other congregation. When the particulars for 1847 were furnished, as they had been for 1848, the bounty would be paid.

Mr. H. HERBERT said the hon. baronet had overlooked the main ground of complaint—the manner in which the return was originally required, on the dictum of a clerk in Dublin Castle. Had the return been asked in a proper manner, Mr. Dill would have no objection whatever to furnish it. The Presbyterian congregations generally had a right to complain of the language used in one of his letters by Mr. Matthews, who charged the Presbyterians with not paying at the rate of a farthing a head to their ministers. The best thing for the Government to do would be to pay the stipend, and the returns would no doubt be made properly in future.

Sir R. FARQUHAR testified to the respectability of Mr. Dill, and condemned the style of Mr. Matthews's letters. He denied that this was a political grant at all, as had been alleged by the hon. member for Rochdale; the well-known character of Dr. Cooke, the Government agent, was a sufficient safeguard against that. The Presbyterians were not Dissenters, but a branch of the Established Church of Scotland. Unfortunately, there had been some differences of long standing between Mr. Dill and Mr. Matthews upon other subjects.

Mr. KERSHAW said he knew Dr. Cooke, and many of the Irish Presbyterians, and was astonished to find that they only subscribed about a farthing a week per head to the support of their ministers. He believed the exact sum was forty-one farthings per annum. What could be thought of a system like the *Regium Donum*, which led to such results? The body of Independents, to which he belonged, repudiated the principle of Government support, and cheerfully paid their ministers from £100 to £600 per annum. While these miserable grants were relied on by congregations for the support of their ministers, the proper spirit of religion would never prevail amongst them. If any body in Ireland ought to be endowed it was the Roman Catholics; but he, as a Voluntary, should oppose such endowment. Let any Ministry propose such an endowment, and there would be a feeling aroused which would destroy a Ministry much stronger than the present one, or any that was likely to be formed for some years [hear, hear].

The committee then divided:

For the amendment	13
Against it	46
Majority	32

SUPPLY.

On Wednesday, in addition to the above votes, the House of Commons passed the remainder of the Miscellaneous Estimates.

The vote for Polish refugees was opposed by Mr. OSBORNE. Many of these Poles were receiving large pensions though in prosperous circumstances: one was a thriving bookseller, and another drove a tremendous trade in cigars. Lord DUDLEY STUART defended the grant. Mr. HENLEY, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. HUME opposed it. Sir CHARLES WOOD promised that before the next session of Parliament the list should be carefully revised, and those Poles who are in a position to return home or to maintain themselves here, should no longer be continued on it. After further conversation and criticism, Mr. OSBORNE allowed that Sir Charles's statement was fair and satisfactory; and the vote was agreed to.

Upon the proposal to vote £20,000 towards civil contingencies, on Wednesday, Mr. OSBORNE raised a discussion on that "very gross job," the Trevelyan gratuity of £2,500. The coast guard of Ireland had performed extra services, so that many men contracted violent fevers; but no extra reward was proposed for them. The gratuity was a departure from rule, and he would divide the House. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took issue on the last statement: this was the usual mode of remunerating extraordinary services. Mr. J. A. SMITH and Sir ROBERT INGLIS supported the vote, on grounds of personal esteem for Sir Charles Trevelyan; and Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND on the evidence and the report. Many members on various grounds joined with Mr. Osborne; Colonel DUNNE imputing to Sir Charles Trevelyan a want of judgment in many cases; and Lord GEORGE BENTINCK by no means thinking the evidence proved such a display of ability

by Sir Charles Trevelyan as some gentlemen assumed. Mr. GOULBURN, Mr. MONSELL, and Mr. PAGE WOOD, protesting against the principle on which Government had acted; Mr. MUNTZ wondering how a man could earn £2,500 a year in regular salary, and at the same time £2,500 for additional services; Mr. REYNOLDS approving Mr. Osborne's amendment, but meaning to vote against it, as he thought no vote of the House would obtain restitution of the money paid. The House divided on the motion to reduce the vote by £2,500; and the vote was carried, by 73 to 14.

A vote of £1,500 was agreed to for remunerating the expenses of Lieutenant Waghorn in testing the practicability of the mail route to India by way of Trieste.

In the evening sitting the following sums were also agreed to:—£3,000, Foundling Hospital; £6,975, House of Industry; £1,000, Female Orphan House; £2,500, Westmoreland Lock Hospital; £1,000, Lying-in Hospital; £1,500, Dr. Stevens' Hospital; £3,800, Fever Hospital, Cork-street; £600, Hospital for Incurables (all these establishments being in Dublin).

The following votes were then agreed to:—£3,400 expenses of commission on the criminal law; £2,500 metropolitan sanitary commission; £32,000 for navigation in Ireland connected with drainage; £1,184 for repairs to the British ambassador's residence at Paris; £3,000 for works and repairs on the British ambassador's residence in Madrid; £37,500 steam navigation to India; £16,000 militia and volunteers in Canada; £2,000 for building a lighthouse in Barbadoes; £15,500 for the Peninsular medals; £10,000 for maintaining convicts in Ireland; £12,000 for further expenses of re-building the British ambassador's residence in Constantinople.

After voting £22,000 for remaining charges in the Commissariat department, and £130,969 to defray the expenses incurred in the British North American provinces on account of the sick and destitute emigrants to those colonies from Ireland, the House resumed amidst loud cheers.

IRISH RELIEF NEXT WINTER.

In Committee of Supply, on Wednesday, on the vote for the Commissariat Department in connexion with Irish distress, Lord JOHN RUSSELL made some statements of interest on the changes now proceeding in Ireland; and on the question of crops, and the possible course of Parliament next winter. The honourable member for Stroud thought that there ought to be no vote at all: but he did not consider the immense changes going on in Ireland, affecting both the landlords and the people of Ireland. Parliament had within this year or two changed a burden of £400,000 to one of upwards of £1,800,000. Another change was this—that corn and grain were now more cultivated by the people of Ireland, and the cultivation was not so much carried on by cottiers as by farmers. Lord John thought it was our duty to aid and assist in this important transition, and that it was not wasting the money of this country in assisting the unions to make head against the burdens cast upon them. There were great complaints that the Poor-law in Ireland had cast a great additional burden upon the landlords; but they had borne it with a degree of readiness which did them credit. With regard to the future, Lord John should not, at this time of night, enter into a discussion upon that subject; but he thought it would not be a wise course to lay down any system or plan, when he did not know the actual extent of the potato cultivation—whether there had been an increased cultivation of potatoes, and what the amount of failure would be, or how much the crop would turn out this year compared with last year's, and the probable amount of destitution; and not knowing what course it would be fit to adopt, it would be very imprudent to lay down any particular plan for the future. But this he would say, that, without losing sight of economy, if the extent of the calamity should prove serious, it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government to reassemble Parliament and submit some measure of remedy.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

The House of Commons spent a considerable time on Thursday, first at the early sitting and afterwards at night, in a desultory debate on the motion to go into committee on the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill.

Mr. ANSTAY, in spite of a reminder by Lord John Russell that he had spoken at considerable length on the principle of the bill, proceeded to reiterate his objections, and moved that the House go into committee on that day three months. Among others, Sir JOHN TYRELL supported the amendment, in a speech full of oddities.

It was a popular notion, he said, that the session was protracted by the long speeches of Mr. Anstey; and also that Lord John Russell had no serious objection to a prolonged session, since he had a very comfortable residence at Richmond. Sir John read a letter by a gentleman who was yachting on the coast of Ireland, and who described the terrible state of the country. This gentleman, Major PIPON, had been defending a Protestant family, the father of which had "made a bolt" from his castle, under threat of "annihilation." "But the proclamations having cowed the people, our friend," said the writer, "has returned, and is determined to fight to the last should he be attacked. We have helped him with arms, and he is now quite plucky" [laughter]. Major PIPON thought "the vagabond priests ought to be exterminated, as there is not a doubt but that in many cases they urge the people on, and, now they are frightened, pretend to try to quiet them."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL found it difficult to understand Mr. Anstey's motives; and Sir John Tyrell's were still more unintelligible. Sir John, because he was not present at the second reading, expected to have the debate all over again; and Mr. Anstey insisted

upon repeating his speech, because he had before obtained neither attention nor answer.

* When the hon. gentleman made a speech the other day, I listened to it for some time; but, though undoubtedly there were arguments, I was not in possession of the chemical test which would detect the solid matter in such a quantity of fluid [laughter]. I was not able to find exactly where the solid argument was; and, therefore, although I heard a considerable part of his speech, and although I took part in the discussion afterwards, and replied to the arguments of the hon. member for Oxford and others, I felt myself incapable of replying to the argument of the hon. gentleman. And I do not propose to reply to it now, because I find myself nearly in the same situation [laughter].

One reason given by Mr. Anstey was, that Lord Palmerston had made a speech which was remarkable for brevity:—

Why, I think, in these times, a member who makes a speech which is remarkable for its brevity, ought to be held up as a model. Members who have entered the House in this Parliament for the first time should be told, "Look at that gentleman; endeavour to do something of the same kind."

On a division, Mr. Anstey's amendment was negatived, by 73 to 28; and the original motion was carried.

Resumed in the evening, the debate turned more pertinently on the subject of Papal authority in this Protestant country, and the expediency of intercourse between our Government and the Pope. It proceeded without the slightest novelty of argument, until Mr. GORING moved that it be adjourned, as he wished the House to proceed with the Spirits Bill and the Copper-duties Bill. The motion was negatived, by 103 to 32; and, after a similar amendment and division, the House went into committee.

Mr. ANSTAY moved an amendment on the first clause, to make the measure declaratory, not enactive; but the amendment was negatived without a division. Captain HARRIS suggested that the Pope might cease to be a temporal prince, and moved the exclusion of the words "Court of Rome." At the suggestion of Mr. HENLEY, Lord PALMERSTON consented to substitute the words, "Sovereign of the Roman States."

Mr. CHARLES PEARSON then moved as an amendment, the addition of words limiting the functions of the English ambassador to international, civil, commercial, and political matters. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL hoped the House would reject the amendment, as cases might arise, in which it would be necessary to hold intercourse upon subjects bearing a religious complexion; for instance, as regarded the dealings of the Court of Rome with the people of Canada. "For Canada, read Ireland," said Mr. ANSTAY: "the real object and tendency of the Bill had now been indicated." After some further discussion, Mr. Pearson's amendment was rejected by a majority of 63 (93 against 30).

Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved that the words, "Sovereign Pontiff" be added; upon which the Committee again divided, 104 against 8. The clause was then agreed to, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress.

On Friday, shortly after twelve, the House again went into Committee on the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill, after an ineffectual remonstrance on the part of Mr. SPOONER, Sir ROBERT INGLIS, and Mr. NEWDEGATE.

Mr. ANSTAY then moved an amendment on Clause 2, to render lawful the reception of a clerical ambassador from the Pope. A long discussion ensued, which assumed somewhat of a polemical character; and some of the Roman Catholic Members were very facetious. At length Mr. Anstey withdrew his amendment, and proposed several others, which were successively negatived without a division. The Committee divided on the Clause itself, 79 against 22: majority for the Clause, 57.

On the 6th Clause, Mr. PEARSON moved an amendment to the effect, that nothing contained in the Bill should authorize intercourse on ecclesiastical matters now forbidden by law. This was negatived by a majority of 65 against 25. Another division took place on the Clause itself, which was agreed to by 77 against 4.

The Bill then went through Committee, and the House resumed.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY—VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

This subject was introduced to the Peers on Thursday, by Lord MONTEAGLE, with a motion for papers. He described the political value of Vancouver's Island, from its geographical position, and its being the only site for coal between the Russian settlements and the Isthmus of Panama. He examined the terms of the draft charter, and showed that it contained no guarantee for any real colonization of the island by the Company. He objected to the gratuitous nature of the grant. He described the Company as being, by the nature of its trade and objects, unfit for the function of colonizing or governing.

Earl GREY defended the grant, much as his colleagues had done in the other House. He declared that it was necessary to colonize the island forthwith, lest it should be irregularly settled from the American continent, and practically pass from the possession of the British Crown: the people that threaten to invade it are the sect of Mormonites, who have been expelled from their settlement. Lord Grey endeavoured to reconcile his advocacy of the present grant with his former opinions in favour of disposing of colonial lands by sale rather than grant; likening it to the grant of 1,000,000 acres made to the New Zealand Company to parcel out among settlers. The government of the new colony would be provided for in the usual form—a commission from the Crown appointing a Governor, a

Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. The land is given to the Company only as trustees for the public; and ample security is taken for the fulfilment of the conditions, in the power of revocation reserved to the Crown—at the end of five years on breach of the conditions, or at the end of eleven years by payment to the value of outlay and improvements, at the pleasure of the Crown. Lord Grey defended the rule of the Company in their territories, as supplying a very severe police, which would be impracticable to the Crown from its expense, and so conducing to order and civilization.

Lord Montague's motion for papers was unopposed.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On Friday night, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means—thirty-eight members being present—the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his promised financial statement; reviewing the actual state of the finances, the changes that have taken place since Lord John Russell introduced the subject of finance early in the session, and the immediate prospects of the country.

At the beginning of the session, Lord John Russell made the following estimate. Receipts, £51,250,000. Charge of the Debt and other charges on the Consolidated Fund, £31,280,600; current expenditure, £21,820,441; Caffre war and excess of naval estimates, £1,345,411; probable increase for militia, £150,000; total, £54,596,452. To meet the expenditure, Lord John proposed to raise the Income-tax for two years from 3 to 5 per cent. Deducting from the estimated receipts £40,000 for copper duties to be remitted, the net deficiency would have been £113,548. The increase of the Income-tax was opposed, and abandoned; and the occurrences throughout Europe introduced much uncertainty and change, and Ministers took an altered course.

At present he put out of view monies due for past expenditure, such as Caffre war, &c., already defrayed by monies in the Exchequer, and leaving a balance there, on the 5th April, of £6,778,336. The first effort of Government was to reduce the expenditure. Two committees were appointed to revise the Military and Naval Estimates and the Miscellaneous Estimates; and reductions were devised in almost every department, excepting in the military force. The net reductions in the Navy, Militia, Commissariat, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous Estimates, amount to £828,000; making the current expenditure £52,422,335. On the other hand, the income is enhanced by an increase of the revenue from malt—£340,000—above Lord John's estimate; last instalment of China money, £80,000; and the transfer of the "appropriations in aid" £500,000 from the account of next year to the present: so that the amount is £52,130,000. The deficiency of income below expenditure is £292,335.

He now came to the extraordinary expenditure which has to be made good. The amounts are—Caffre war, £1,100,000; Naval excess, £245,411; paid for Irish distress, £262,545; medical assistance to destitute emigrants in Canada, £130,965; in all, £1,738,921; augmenting the deficiency to £2,031,256.

To meet this deficiency, Sir Charles resolved to follow the precedent of Mr. Goulburn in 1842, and replace the sum by borrowing in the market: he proposed to raise £2,000,000 by the issue of Exchequer Bills and the sale of Stock.

Under the existing circumstances of disorder abroad and depressed trade, he was surprised at the buoyancy of the revenue. In 1845-6 it was £51,258,465; in 1847-8 it was £51,627,736; and the subsequent progress has been satisfactory. From the 8th of April to the middle of August 1848, the decrease as compared with 1847 has been only £115,000; the Customs-duties having actually increased within that time by £500,000. He ascribed this to the tranquillity of the country. In France, comparing the first five months of the two years 1847 and 1848, he found that the Customs revenue fell from £2,191,000 to £1,290,000, or 5-12ths of the whole: in England, for the corresponding periods, the Customs fell from £8,308,000 to £8,207,000, or only 1-83rd part of the whole. Looking at another index of sound trade, he found that the drain of bullion from the Bank of England had ceased; on the 19th instant the amount in store was £13,371,000, or nearly the amount (£13,379,000) that it was on the 20th of May last.

Sir Charles stated the general results of the information he had received respecting the product of the harvest. In the West and South of England there is considerable danger of a failure of the potato crop; in the North and in Scotland, the disease, if any, has not been extensive. In some parts of England the corn has sprouted; but in the North and in Scotland there is no reason to suspect that any very great damage has been sustained: the rain, so plentiful in the metropolis, has been deficient in the North, inasmuch that the turnip crops have suffered. "On the whole, I see no reason for any great anxiety being felt in regard to the produce of the harvest, so far as this country is concerned." In Ireland, there is scarcely any part in which the potato disease has not appeared; it has disappeared and re-appeared; and the reports fluctuate so much that it is impossible to form a just estimate as to the ultimate result. "The reports, however, from all parts of Ireland are, that so much larger a quantity of ground has been planted with potatoes this year than in almost any preceding year, that, even allowing for a very great loss from disease, still there is no reason to apprehend that there will be any want of human food in the country; the supply being expected to be at least as great as in former years when the crops were comparatively uninjured. . . . My opinion is, unless, indeed, there be such a failure of the crops as to be unexampled even by the year 1846, that there will be an amount of food in Ireland adequate to support the people of that country for a considerable time."

A long and very desultory conversation ensued; several members critically objecting to Sir Charles Wood's statements, the proposed loan, &c.

Mr. HUMS complained that there was no prospect of any reduction being made in the national establishments. Not a shilling of the public expenditure was intended to be saved. On the contrary,

the right hon. gentleman had congratulated the country that those large establishments were supported by a large majority of their representatives, and had declared that he was not disposed to promise any deduction. The mode in which the loan was intended to be raised was very objectionable. Selling stock was a very easy way of getting rid of difficulties; but the Government ought to borrow money at the market-price of the day, and then when it became plentiful they would have an opportunity of paying it off. By not adopting that plan, every loan that had hitherto been contracted had been borrowed at a great loss to the country.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK was voluminous and statistical. What, after all, was the plan of the Government? It was what they were pleased to call selling stock; which, in fact, was selling something that had only an imaginary existence: it was a system of flying kites; it was raising money and looking forward to increased revenue for the means of reimbursement. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer forgot to tell them whence the increase of revenue was to come to which he looked so confidently for an augmented public income. Upon what rational grounds he could rest such hopes it was most difficult to imagine, seeing that more than one of the present sources of revenue must speedily cease; for example, the corn-duties, which were coming in at the rate of £670,000, must cease on the 1st of February—that surely was not an increase, but a falling off. Though the sugar-duties might hold their ground, there was not the least prospect of their increasing. On all hands, then, there was a considerable probability of a diminution, and no prospect of an increase.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL entertained the most gloomy anticipations for Ireland. The potato disease was, perhaps, not so active or malignant as it had formerly been, but it was to be feared that it was making a steady progress; and it was much to be apprehended, that if famine visited the country to anything like the extent that was threatened, the people would be in a most frightful condition, inasmuch as in the years 1846 and 1847 they possessed resources from which, in the autumn and winter of 1848, they could not hope to derive any advantage. If to scarcity the evils of cholera were added, nothing but desolation and death would be seen throughout the land. He admitted that Ministers had been most merciful in not introducing martial law among the people of Ireland.

Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY feared that, eventually, the whole matter must end in the imposition of fresh taxes, for the only thing that the Ministers seemed able to do was to go on borrowing more money.

Mr. MUNTZ could not but express his regret that, after thirty-three years of peace, a deficiency was still to be met by borrowed money, and by an addition to the national debt.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND opined that the country had come to the *ne plus ultra* of taxation; and he trusted that the Government, looking to all the circumstances of the country, would at a future period be prepared to come forward with some plan adequate to the exigencies of the time.

Mr. ROBINSON hinted at a retraction of free trade.

Mr. M'GREGOR applauded the mode of raising the money.

Mr. COBDEN condemned the little loan, and insisted on retrenchment:—

A reduction of £800,000 had been made since framing the estimates; was it not possible to retrench a little more, rather than increase our debt? He (Mr. Cobden) measured the strength of this empire more by our finances than by our armaments or number of ships; and he must maintain that if we added £2,000,000 more to our permanent debt, then, in spite of all our military and naval force, we should present ourselves in a crippled position before the world. Nor was he sure that the Chancellor had told the House the whole case for the next year in regard to expenditure; and that all these marchings and countermarchings in Ireland, all these encampments and increased fortifications, would not end in a very heavy bill being brought in next spring. It was very well to say that the Caffre war was a casual expense that would not occur again; but we had an Irish war, and an Irish famine staring us in the face. But if we spent all we could get, and ran into debt besides, we should always be finding some casualty arising and telling against us [hear, hear]. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he was insolvent, and yet he had a long list of loans that he could make—loans to Trinidad, to Tobago, New Zealand, and to the gentry of Ireland to improve their estates. We were just running the career which other nations had run, and which in the case of another nation we should condemn, but to which in our own case we seemed blind, and ready to treat England as if it had a charmed existence [hear]. That majority of the House, which in the spring refused a reduction in our armaments and passed a vote authorizing the expenditure, was bound to resolve to raise the money—to raise it during this session, and to raise it by an additional tax, whatever discontent it might create [hear, hear].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL renewed the assurance, that "on every possible occasion reduction would be made with the view of bringing the expenditure within the income."

The Committee of Ways and Means voted resolutions granting £10,584,871 out of the Consolidated Fund to make good the Supply; authorizing the sum of £500,000 in the Exchequer ["appropriation in aid"] to be applied to the service of 1848; and authorizing the Commissioners of the Treasury to raise £2,000,000 either by the issue of Exchequer Bills, or by the creation of Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities, or Reduced Three per Cent. Annuities.

SPIRITS BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the House

having gone into committee on the Spirit Dealers Bill, on clause 25 being put, proposing to enact that a penalty of £25 be imposed on any person carrying one gallon of spirits without a permit, and authorizing a policeman to apprehend and carry before a magistrate any one so offending, who on conviction should impose the foregoing fine or six months' imprisonment with hard labour, Mr. HUME moved that the penalty be fixed at £100, but with liberty to the magistrate to reduce it at his discretion. On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 18, the numbers 33 to 51.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having expressed his willingness to reduce the penalty to £10, and three months' imprisonment, Mr. HUME again moved that the magistrate be empowered to reduce the penalty at his discretion, when the committee divided, the amendment being negatived by a majority of 25, the numbers 31 to 56. Mr. HUME was willing that the maximum of punishment should be retained, but thought the minimum should be struck out, as there might be cases in which a magistrate might desire to dispense with punishment altogether.

Mr. FORBES moved that as a minimum of punishment imprisonment for one hour be inserted. This amendment, however, was not persevered in, and the remaining clauses were agreed to.

The order of the day for going into committee on the British Spirits Warehousing Bill having been read, Mr. J. O'CONNELL (in the absence of Mr. Moffatt) moved an instruction to the committee that they have power to extend the provisions of the bill so far as to apply to spirits distilled in the United Kingdom the privileges at present enjoyed by the owners of foreign and colonial spirits, in respect of the mode and time of levying the duties chargeable thereon, viz., the payment of the duties on taking the spirits out of bond, and not on the excisable quantity drawn at the worm's mouth.

The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, as involving a loss to the revenue of £118,000 per annum, which he could not risk.

After some discussion, and on a division, the instruction was negatived by a majority of 39, the numbers being 37 to 76, and the bill passed through committee.

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON COPPER.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Copper and Lead Duties Bill having been read, Lord G. BENTINCK, in a speech of details, opposed the motion, and asked the Government whether they were prepared, for the sake of carrying out a miserable abstract principle, to run the risk of putting the county of Cornwall, the inhabitants of which were as remarkable for their loyalty and attachment to the Crown as they were for peaceful industry, in the same condition as the people of Ireland, and that for the purpose of supporting one of the greatest monopolies that ever existed in this country—for the support of those who had invested their money in foreign mines? The noble lord concluded by moving—the amendment being seconded by Mr. WYLD—that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. LABOUCHERE denied that the introduction of foreign copper ore into this country, duty free, would be detrimental to the interests of the miners of Cornwall; and further added, that this bill, which legalized that introduction, would not promote the monopoly of a few smelters abroad. He had no doubt whatever that this country would, after the passing of this measure, continue to be what it was now, the great seat of the smelting trade of the world. He was convinced that this bill would be advantageous, both to the producers and consumers of copper.

Colonel THOMPSON put in a plea for Bradford, and contended that a British merchant was entitled, as a matter of right, to send out his manufactured goods to Chili or Cuba, and to bring back copper therefrom, to be sold on the best terms for his own private benefit. Such a measure would tend to promote the interests of that mercantile navy which was so dear to the Protectionists, whenever they had occasion to discuss the navigation laws.

After some further discussion, the amendment was rejected by 77 to 21, and the bill read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ISLE OF MAN PAPERS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on Thursday proposed a resolution empowering the Postmaster-General to charge a rate of postage on newspapers printed in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and sent by post. The object was to check a fraud which existed in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, of publishing newspapers not intended for circulation in those islands, but to be sent over to this country, with the view of evading the stamp duty. The resolution was agreed to, and a bill has been brought in, and has been read a first and second time.

Lord DUDLEY STUART has given notice that, early next session, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to limit the duration of Parliaments to three years.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.—On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill. Lord REDERDALE would not object to the second reading, provided the Government would not pledge itself to proceed any further with the bill this session. In that case, he would move a resolution embodying the principle of the bill, and pledging their lordships favourably to consider any measure for the suppression of corrupt practices at elections, which might be brought up to them next session. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was satisfied with the course suggested by the noble lord, and would not press the bill be-

yond a second reading this session. After a few words from Lord DENMAN and the Duke of ARGYLE the bill was read a second time.

ADMIRAL PARKER AT NAPLES.—Lord J. RUSSELL, on Thursday (in reply to Sir J. WALSH), said that Admiral Parker's fleet had made no hostile demonstration before Naples, and had received no instructions to make any. The fleet was in the Bay of Naples in consequence of some misunderstanding about the hoisting of English colours by Neapolitan vessels, which was not yet fully explained.

THE CHELTENHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE reported, on Thursday, that the election in June last was a void election; that the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley had been pronounced guilty of treating at the election in July 1847, and was therefore incapable of sitting for that borough; and that his agents had bribed an elector at the last election, but Mr. Berkeley was not cognizant of bribery.

DUBLIN ELECTION.—On Wednesday, Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR brought up the report of the Dublin Election Committee, which stated that Messrs. Reynolds and Grogan had been duly elected for the city of Dublin. The committee further stated, that they concurred in the report of the committees of 1835 and 1836, with regard to the irregularities in the assessment of the municipal taxes which tended to restrict the exercise of the franchise. The committee had spent seventy-two days in a most unsatisfactory inquiry, and they strongly recommended to the House to take early measures to prevent the recurrence of an evil which involved several parties in serious expense.

New Waits were ordered on Thursday for Derby, on Friday for Leicester, and on Monday for Cheltenham.

THE POOR-LAW IN IRELAND.—On the motion to go into a Committee of Ways and Means, on Friday, Mr. P. SCROPE moved a resolution to the effect, that no further appropriation of moneys taken from general taxation be made in aid of the Poor-rate of Irish unions, except on condition that it be expended in productive employment of the able-bodied poor, and that re-payment be secured by a lien on the property improved by the works as well as on the rateable property of the union. Sir W. SOMERVILLE opposed the resolution. Mr. HUME and Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed their concurrence in the principle which it embodied; but the noble lord thought it would be inexpedient to adopt the suggestion. Mr. BRIGHT then rose and delivered a very impressive speech upon the general condition of Ireland, and the political and social remedies which it required. In his plain-spoken and out-speaking way, the hon. member put the whole case fairly before the Government. He appears to have been listened to with becoming attention, and sat down amid the cheers of the House. After a few words from Mr. BROTHERTON, Mr. Scrope's motion was negatived without a division; and the House went into committee.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 30, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the proceedings of the day were limited to passing the bills on the table through their several stages, and a conference with the Commons on the subject of a Turnpike Trust Bill.

In the House of Commons, on the question of the third reading of the Diplomatic Relations with the Court of Rome Bill being put, Mr. NAPIER moved, and Mr. ANSTREY seconded, the amendment, that it be read a third time that day three months. After a debate, the original motion was carried by a majority of 63, the numbers, 88 to 25, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having moved the committal of the Consolidated Fund Bill, Mr. WAXLEY proceeded to bring the case of the assistant surgeons in the navy under consideration, with the view of obtaining for them when on service the privilege of being members of the ward or gun-room messes, instead of being compelled to mess with midshipmen as at present. After some observations from Captain BERKELEY, in denial of this class of officers being treated with injustice, and from Mr. HUME and Colonel THOMPSON, the subject dropped, the bill passed through committee, and the House adjourned until five o'clock.

At the evening sitting, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having moved the committal of the Exchequer Bills Bill, a further financial debate ensued, Mr. HUME moving, and Mr. MUNTZ seconding, the amendment that the bill be committed that day three months. On a division, the original motion was carried by a majority of 51—the numbers, 66 to 15—and the House went into committee, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up the appropriation clause, the all but final act of the session in this House, which was as a matter of course, introduced into the bill.

The question of going into committee on the Savings' Banks Bill led to a discussion and a division, the motion being carried by a majority of 28—the numbers, 49 to 21—and the bill passed through committee, with one division, on an amendment of Lord G. Bentinck's for exempting England and Scotland from the operation of the bill, which was negatived by a majority of 19—the numbers being 11 to 30.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned, but not until the hour of half-past three had arrived.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The draught of the constitution was read to the committee for the last time on Monday, preparatory to its presentation to the National Assembly yesterday. On the 24th of February, says the *Times* correspondent, nothing in the shape of a government was possible but "the Republic." On this, the 28th of August, no other form of Government could be substi-

tuted for it by any party of which I can conceive the existence.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—*La Presse* states positively that the French Government has refused to comply with the demand of its intervention in favour of the republic of Venice, made in its name by M. Tommaseo. Although the Cabinet of Vienna had so long delayed replying to the proposed mediation of France and England in the quarrel between Austria and certain states of Italy, strong hopes were entertained that not only would their mediation be accepted, but that a pacific arrangement of the whole Italian question would result from it.

STATE OF IRELAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

Cork, August 26, 1848.

The state of the country, contingent upon the now ascertained destruction of the potato crop, continues to engage public attention here, to the exclusion of every other subject. Even sedition has lost its wonted excitement. All minor grievances are lulled before the great calamity that inevitably approaches. Everything, so far, tends to deepen the gloom that hangs upon men's minds. The weather, for several days, has not allowed an interval for hope, in the torrents of rain that have fallen. Already—before the harvest has been gathered—the country is in the presence of those tremendous difficulties from which it had only just emerged. Wherever we turn, the future opens up but another vista of fever ships, hospitals, and workhouses to the view. One indication to the alarm which has spread among the rural population, appears in the multitudes of emigrants that crowd the seaports, prepared to encounter the dangers of a wintery voyage. The Government are the only parties who at present show no signs of apprehension. As yet they have done nothing except to make inquiries into facts which are notorious, and which may be attended with the most fearful consequences, ere they can be officially authenticated. The progress of the evil is such that inquiry is baffled to ascertain its extent. The alarm created by a calamity really great, may have led hitherto to its being represented as greater than it actually is. At present men are in a condition which disqualifies them from judging calmly of their position, and its requirements. However, it seems impossible to magnify the danger in which the country is placed.

Meanwhile the people show a total want of the co-operative energy necessary to avert a national evil. They are not entirely devoid of resources, if there were patriotism and intelligence to apply them. Whatever may be done for the relief of distress, the poor-law is felt to be inadequate to that object. Tried, of course, it will be, to its extreme extent. But, owing to the insolvency of the tenantry, the gross rental of the land, which is the limit of its agency, has of late years reached a point dangerously approaching to nothing. Under these circumstances, to leave the population to themselves, would be to leave them to death. All the means of prosperity, which exist in the country only to reproach the want of industry among its inhabitants, ought now to be pressed into action. Encouragement to railways, to cultivation, to fisheries, would furnish abundant sources of employment. Of the first kind of enterprise I might mention an instance in the Great Southern and Western Railway, unfinished from Thurles to this city, which employs a vast amount of labour already, and which could be made to employ more. The last resource, that of the fisheries, has this peculiar merit, that it is capable of employing vast numbers, and at the same time tends to increase the quantity of food. The Board of Works some time since undertook the special care of this branch of industry. According to the report of that body, lately published, there were then in existence five stations for the curing of fish, two others having been given up. The commissioners give a glowing description of the profits of the fishery, founded upon experience of those establishments. After this they proceed to announce their intention to dispose of the stations, thinking that the business may now be resigned to private individuals, to be managed in accordance with approved commercial principles. It seems as if the fishery department of the Board of Public Works were maintained for the sole purpose of extolling the advantages of private enterprise, without originating that or any other.

Yesterday, Mr. Justin Supple, of Tralee, was arrested for treasonable practices. He is an individual of some station among the mercantile community of that place, and was lately examined as a witness before a committee of the House of Commons. Here and there through the country are to be met a few individuals of the better class, who are deeply compromised by treasonable proceedings. One of this class, a gentleman named Rivers, possessing an estate near Carrick-on-Suir, has anticipated the consequences of his conduct by flight. He is supposed to have prompted the lawless defiance which was hurled at the authorities in that town, just before the final explosion of the insurrection.

PAYMENT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

(From the *Times'* Dublin Correspondent.)

There is a vast change in public opinion since this knotty question was first mooted in the Imperial Parliament, and the events of the last two months have wrought a wondrous revolution in the minds of the Roman Catholic laity, which it is quite impossible can have escaped the observation of so keen-sighted a body as the clergy of that persuasion have invariably proved themselves. In plain words, those reverend gentlemen are just now in the shade, so far as their popularity is concerned—whether deservedly or not is beside the question; certain it is, that their conduct during and subsequent to the late insurrection has excited the choler, not merely of the lower classes, but of intelligent and educated Roman Catholics, more than one of whom have been heard to declare, that as the system of voluntary payments must necessarily be drawing to an end, the sooner Government interposes the better for all parties. That the project will encounter some sharp opposition there can be no doubt; but everything conspires to render such opposition perfectly futile. The dissatisfaction of the peasantry with the apparent want of sympathy shown by their pastors towards the objects of the late mad outbreak would of itself be sufficient to render the position of the clergy in a pecuniary sense one of extreme embarrassment; but, coupled with the prospect of a third year of scarcity, and the consequent inability, even if there were the will, to pay the ordinary dues of the church, it would be folly to suppose that the priesthood could long successfully contend against such overbearing influences. But, payment or no payment by the State, it may be relied upon that the controlling power hitherto exercised by the Roman Catholic clergy over the actions of their flocks is irretrievably weakened, if not destroyed.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.

In consequence of the weather having become more settled and favourable for harvest operations, the trade for wheat in Mark-lane, as well as in the country markets, is, since Monday, very heavy, and prices may be considered rather lower. Other articles without alteration.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 2,880 qrs. English; 6,520 qrs. Foreign. Barley, 1,640 qrs. Foreign. Oats, 3,710 qrs. Foreign. Flour, 1,610 sacks.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. V. M'G., Northampton," will find, we think, a satisfactory answer to his inquiry in the communication of our Edinburgh correspondent.

"A Constant Reader of the *Nonconformist*." We overlooked his note last week. To his question we answer, "No—not at present," but there is every probability that a law allowing such marriages will be passed next session.

The verses of a former correspondent have been received, and some of them will be made use of.

"H.A." A very beautiful thought, wanting something more of care and music in the expression of it.

In reply to the letter of the "Editor of the *British Banner*," which appeared in our columns on Wednesday last, we have received a communication from Dr. Teodor, together with copies of testimonials to his usefulness as a lecturer on the abominations of Jesuitism, given by Mr. Davis, minister of Edgar-square Chapel, Mr. Fishbourne, of Bow, Mr. Kennedy, of Stepney, and Dr. J. Pye Smith. We cannot insert Dr. Teodor's letter, which is nearly as long-winded as that which it professes to answer—but the writer says to the Editor, "You did refuse to insert my reply, until I had brought a few lines from the Rev. R. Ashton, to whom you imputed the authorship of the unfortunate article." This the writer stated to us when he brought his first communication. How the discrepancy between the two statements arises, we leave—and the remainder of the Editor of the *Banner's* letter, so far at least as it criticises our conduct, we also leave with the judgment of our readers, which we would prefer them to form without any further intervention of ours.

"A Constant Reader." The inquiry takes us quite beyond the range of our knowledge. We have never studied "the measurement of feet in poetry."

The letter of a correspondent from Morecombelake, would subject us, if published, to an action for libel.

"W. Lawrie" will see by our report that Dissenters as a body are not chargeable with the inconsistency of receiving a grant against which they have protested in every available manner.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1848.

SUMMARY.

IN all probability, Parliament will have risen from the protracted labours of its first session, before the issue of our next number. We have already passed judgment upon its work, as a whole, and we see no sufficient reason for either repeating or modifying our verdict. Perhaps, however, it will be only fair to admit, that although the session itself has not been one of progress, but of retrogression, it has prepared the way for more effective attempts next year. The inquiries which the House of Commons have instituted into our national expenditure, and the management of some of our public offices, has supplied ample materials for the advocacy of retrenchment, and cogent arguments for passing a large measure of reform. The Whigs, too, have at last been stripped of every excuse of a patriotic character for retaining the Government in their hands—and their incapacity has been obtruded upon the notice of every intelligent observer. The little moral influence which they possessed at their accession to office, has been more than exhausted—and as a party, they are severed, finally let us hope, from the confidence of the friends of political progress. Lord John Russell, it is true, starts immediately for Ireland, and indicates thereby his determination to examine for himself the condition of that most unaccountable, most miserable country. But that he will pursue his inquiries in the right direction, or, if he do, that he will push his remedial measures with determination, his avowed crotchets, as well as his recent proceedings, breed in us many doubts. The sins of landlordism will probably escape minute notice from his lordship—the best method of endowing the Roman Catholic priesthood will very likely engross his chief attention. When the Whigs are most in earnest, we invariably look for the birth of some splendid sham.

It is somewhat difficult to sum up in few words the multifarious labours of both Houses during the week immediately preceding their prorogation. The frequent contests which have been waged upon the several items of the Miscellaneous Estimates have been carried on with much spirit. Of the debate on the English *Regium Donum*, we have spoken more fully elsewhere—that on the Irish grant, elicited much less discussion, and was followed by a much poorer division. We regret this—for the field is a rich one for remark—and the opportunity was a tempting one for protesting

against the principle which, in the dim distance, is seen approaching us in another and still more formidable shape. The numerous other items of these Estimates, opposed and unopposed, were finally voted on Wednesday night, and the cheers of the House at the completion of its task attested the joy of honourable members at the prospect of their release.

Two other matters which have come before Parliament during the week deserve notice—the first is one relating to money—the second, one closely bearing upon religion—the supplementary budget, and the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill. For the fourth time this session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the House a financial statement for the coming year. Divested of all extraneous matter, his speech amounted to this—that our expenditure will exceed our income by upwards of three millions—and that two millions will be borrowed and added to our permanent debt in order to bring the last somewhat nearer to the first. The gap which is still left he fills up with hope—hope which an untoward harvest, continental troubles, and an extensive potato blight, deride as fallacious and illusory. His supporters vehemently cheered him at the conclusion of his speech—but the adverse comments made upon it by men of all parties, tended to increase Sir C. Wood's unenviable reputation of being the most incapable blunderer that ever undertook to manage the finances of this great empire. Probably his colleagues will contrive to shovel him into the House of Lords before the opening of another session. The other matter to which we adverted—the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill—seemingly postponed until just now in order to ensure a majority in its favour by rendering opposition hopeless, has been warmly and even factiously contested. The real object of the measure peeped out during the discussion. Mr. C. Pearson moved as an amendment the addition of words limiting the functions of an English ambassador at the court of Rome to international, civil, commercial, and political matters. This the Solicitor-General resisted, on the ground that "cases might arise in which it would be necessary to hold intercourse upon subjects bearing a religious complexion." Doubtless! and the endowment of the Irish priesthood was, perhaps, in the eye of the honourable and learned gentleman at that moment. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 63.

We ought not to close our observations on Parliamentary proceedings without eulogizing Mr. Bright's able, temperate, manly, and statesmanlike speech on Friday night, on the condition and prospects of Ireland. Ministers would do well to give heed to his advice, which, if honestly and firmly acted upon, would speedily work a most beneficent change in the sister isle.

Out of doors the most prominent topic of intelligence has been the total destruction of the emigrant ship, the "Ocean Monarch" by fire, a few hours after leaving Liverpool for her destination, and the frightful loss of life which occurred in consequence. Particulars of the catastrophe will be found in another column.

The Chartist trials have most of them come off this week—and they have uniformly gone against the accused. Liberty of speech is a right for which we would stand up at all times, and in behalf of all men—but excitations to violence we do not take to come legitimately under that designation. The man who would take up arms to further political opinion, violates the first law of true freedom, and in as far as in him lies, imitates and enacts the despotism which he professes to put down. These physical-force agitators have offended more seriously against progress than against law. Their insane proceedings, by what party soever stimulated, has stayed the development of the reform spirit, and given plausible excuse for repressive measures. They deserved punishment—and we cannot pretend a sorrow which we do not feel, that it has overtaken them. We only wish that in their imprisonment reflection may teach them the folly of deliberately proposing to play the game of the people with edged tools.

The political intelligence from the sister island has now almost lost its interest. The return of Lord Hardinge to London, and the escape of such of the more active Confederate leaders as were not already captured, betoken the complete suppression of the rebellion, as such. But the spirit of disaffection is still as rife as ever, as is shown in the refusal of the people to surrender their arms, even at the suggestion of their priests. Indeed, the peasantry of Ireland seem to have some faint notion of intrigue going on between the Government and their spiritual advisers, with the object of making the latter independent of their flocks; and, so far as we are able to judge, the proposal to endow the Catholic clergy will certainly diminish, if it do not destroy, their influence over the people, at all events for a time. Just now, however, the state of the potato crop in Ireland is of far more interest than the political designs of our rulers. The progress of the disease appears to have been,

in some measure, checked; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Friday night, represented the alarm on this subject as not warranted by the official accounts received by Government. On this subject the *Economist* of Saturday gives the result of an investigation of some official returns, which are still further calculated to allay immediate apprehension. From these statements it appears that, in twenty-one counties of Ireland, no less than 540,821 acres additional are under cultivation as compared with 1847:—

"In considering the entire supply of human food in Ireland in the present year (says our contemporary) we have thus presented to us three very important facts—first, that the entire quantity of land in cultivation in the counties given is 540,821 acres more than in 1847; second, that the quantity of land planted with grain is fully as great as in 1847; and third, that the surface of potatoes shows an increase, in the twenty-one counties given, from 218,441 acres to 813,899 acres; and supposing the same proportion to be maintained in the others, the increase in the whole of Ireland will be, as stated above, from 284,116 acres to 1,054,000 acres; which, if the crop had yielded as well as in 1847, would have given a product of 7,641,500 tons, against 2,048,195 tons last year. And this leads us to the fact, that if one-third of the crop is saved, so far as regards potatoes, there will be as large a quantity as in 1847. It will be remembered that last year we estimated that the potato crop, though generally quite sound, did not really furnish more human food than it did in 1846, when it failed so signally; and it appears that a very great destruction of the potato crop may occur in the present year, without reducing the quantity available for food."

Further, there is the consoling fact that the oat crop in Ireland this year is very promising, and that there is every appearance of its yielding at least 500,000 quarters more than in 1846. On the other hand, there is no doubt that a large portion of the wheat crop, both in Ireland and in this country, is in great jeopardy, and that, under no circumstances, can it be so good as it was in either of the last two years.

The chief and most stirring item of foreign news this week comes from France. The debate in the National Assembly, on the evidence taken before the committee appointed to inquire as to the origin, cause, and authors of the insurrections of May and June, has taken place, and has resulted in the impeachment of Louis Blanc and Caussidière. The proceedings were deeply exciting. Ledru Rollin made a tolerably successful defence of himself, and cleared his reputation from the charge of deliberately fomenting the disturbances which threatened the very existence of the Republic. Caussidière and Louis Blanc were not so fortunate—but each of them flatly denied the facts alleged in evidence against them. The Attorney-General, through the medium of the President of the Assembly, demanded the authorization of the Legislature to institute legal proceedings against the ex-Minister of Labour, and the ex-Prefect of Police. The sitting lasted an unprecedented time, but General Cavaignac firmly resisted every attempt at postponement. The requisition of the Attorney-General was at last allowed by an immense majority. Both parties have absconded—it is said, with the tacit connivance of Government. Louis Blanc has probably reached this country, but has published his intention of surrendering on the day of trial. Caussidière is supposed to lie hid in Paris, ready to originate, or take part in, another insurrection. Society is uneasy. An immense military demonstration has been made by the Executive. The trials will probably be pushed forward with all speed, and the reckless firebrands of the Republic will be quenched. France may then, in the interval of repose, construct her permanent constitution; and, under a prudent Government, may reconcile the substantial freedom she has gained with peaceful progress, and the development of her vast resources. It remains for her to show, that popular self-government is not the bugbear which kings and aristocracies have delighted in representing it—and that security, order, peace, and progression, are not necessarily incompatible with republican institutions.

The intelligence from other continental countries is of a chequered character. The belligerents in Northern Europe have, it seems, actually concluded an armistice through the good offices of the French and English Governments. But the mediation of the two powers for the settlement of the Italian question does not proceed with much celerity. The despatch of a special envoy to Vienna by General Cavaignac, with peremptory instructions to demand a definite reply to the proposals of the mediating powers, would seem to indicate an unwillingness on the part of the Austrian Government to accede to the terms of the proffered intervention. This delay is no doubt unfavourable to a peaceful settlement of the question, more especially as the French Government find it no easy matter to stem the popular feeling in favour of armed interference for the preservation of Italy. Happily for the peace of Europe, General Cavaignac is not the man to yield to unreasoning clamour, and his manly and straightforward declaration in the National Assembly is a pledge that he will not have recourse to warlike measures until the last extremity. Three of the capital cities of Germany—Vienna, Berlin, and Munich—have been the scenes of riot and excitement, which was repressed in each case

without much difficulty. At Frankfort the German Parliament have been engaged for a week in discussing the important question of a separation of Church and State, but had not by the latest accounts come to any decision. There is no doubt a strong party in the Chamber, if not a majority, hostile to church establishments, and to any connexion between civil governments and ecclesiastical bodies; but we can scarcely hope that in face of the difficulties that beset the question in Germany, the principle of separation will be at once affirmed.

RIPENING FOR RUIN.

IN the history of every great and civilized nation periods will occur when the system upon which its public affairs have been carried on for years, and, it may be, for ages back, exhibits symptoms, not to be mistaken, of decay, powerlessness, and approaching destruction. The old machinery works on more and more inefficiently, one part after another breaking down, until at last, but to few men unexpectedly, it comes to a stand-still. Nothing more can be done with it. No available force can make it move backward or forward. No skill can remedy its defects. No application of scientific knowledge can make it answer its purpose. Then comes a season of general stupor, to be followed, perhaps, by indescribable confusion and panic. "What is to be done?" is the question which every man puts to his neighbour, and puts in vain. All ordinary, and even extraordinary, expedients, to set in motion once more the worn-out mechanism of civil rule, are felt to be useless. Such a dead lock cannot, of course, be permitted to last long. A common sense of danger assigns the station of command to energy of character. A provisional arrangement is hastily constructed for the purposes of the moment. The old machinery is abandoned—a new principle of political organization is adopted, and thrown into form—a revolution, violent, too often, peaceful sometimes, is passed through—and national movement once more begins.

It is sheer folly, if, indeed, it be not something worse, to conceal from ourselves the fact, that we are rapidly approaching such a crisis. It scarcely depends now upon the will of the people of Great Britain whether the system of ruling this empire by PATRONAGE shall be permanently adhered to, or resolutely abandoned. The time has arrived when not even the unanimous assent of the people could render the system much longer practicable. The elements of decay inherent in it daily develop themselves. Necessity has imprinted upon its surface its approaching doom. Irremediable corruption in the constituencies renders an administration of progressive reform utterly impracticable. No ministry, however intent upon retrenchment and economy, can carry them out by means of the machinery at present under their control. From end to end, every movement of the Legislature is swayed, and must be swayed, by bribery in some shape. A select and manageable circle of electors return a working majority of aristocratic members for an equivalent—the votes of these members are given to the minister of the day for an equivalent—the policy of the Cabinet is, of course, shaped with a view to an equivalent. All are mutually dependent. All are bound by the imperative necessity of their position and connexions, to sanction, uphold, and extend, the system of patronage. No one of them can stop short without destruction. Constituencies, members, ministers—the thread which unites them cannot be severed by any one of the parties, without letting the whole fall to the ground.

The inevitable tendencies of this system are now forcing themselves upon the public notice. They may be summed up in a few words—a constantly increasing burden of taxation—a more and more incapable class of men at the head of public affairs. These are not accidents. They are the development of natural laws. Patronage can only be sustained by patronage—jobbing by jobbing. As one lie creates the necessity for many, so one act of political profligacy stands as a reason for many more. The disease is of a kind which can only live by spreading itself. It may be stopped in any one direction, but it will be with the certainty of its breaking out in others. The circle of officials must continually widen—and in sympathy with it, the circle of expectants. Hence, in process of time, government comes to mean, the instrument of satisfying the demands of place-hunters. As these demands become every year more numerous, more clamorous, more exigent, the administration whose continuance is suspended upon the satisfaction of them, will be driven into an increasingly narrow range of spontaneous and independent action, and the functions of the statesman will be superseded for those of the tool. At the head of such a system, sheer incapacity must ultimately be placed. It requires for its smooth working the presidency, not of a self-reliant statesman, but of a dexterous slave. It asks not genius, but tact—not honesty, but the reputation of it—not a great man, but a little man with a great name—not patriotism, but an immoveable devotion to "things as they are."

Whilst this system is quietly left to sustain and extend itself, the elements of its eventual destruction are also growing. Taxation which no government dependent upon, and ruling by, official patronage, can seriously diminish, or equitably adjust, already pushed to its extreme limits—finances falling into a state of disorder which temporary shifts can only enhance, and which an entire change of plan only can retrieve—public credit becoming every day more sensitive, and commercial credit sympathizing with it—the spirit of enterprise first enervated, and then, at frequent intervals, struck with a paralysis—a great diminution of employment, and a large increase of disaffection—repressive laws to prevent the outbursts of discontent—the alienation of the intelligent, thoughtful, moral, part of the community—thickening administrative difficulties requiring extraordinary ventures of officialism to remove—the ever-recurring necessity for larger executive powers to be purchased of the legislative majority by grosser political jobs—why, who can calculate what the effect of a bad harvest will be upon the materials of confusion which are here heaped together? An outbreak of insurrectionary violence, we do not expect—but a penalty scarcely less deplorable, the people of Great Britain, we verily believe, are doomed to bear. Life may continue safe enough—but who will guarantee the safety of property from—not the hand of the pilferer, nor the torch of the incendiary—but the frightful deterioration and incalculable loss which the confusion consequent upon such a conjuncture of evils would inevitably inflict.

Towards this rock we are now hopelessly drifting. The catastrophe may come a few months or years sooner or later, but under the system of ruling by patronage, come it must. A bold, searching, complete revision of our financial arrangements or universal bankruptcy and ruin, will be the alternative before long. Such a revision, however, cannot be effected by statesmen, or a legislature, such as our present constituencies will impose upon us. Sir Robert Peel, boldly riding upon the back of famine, gained one victory over the governing class—but he was instantly cashiered. A Chancellor of the Exchequer resolved upon financial reform—upon the exposure of past and present jobbing, and upon the curtailment of all unnecessary expenses, would be hurled from office in an instant, and every stratagem, every engine of abuse and calumny, would be resorted to without scruple, to misrepresent his designs, and to blacken his name. The merest hint at such an intention, if credited, would disperse the votes usually at his command, as so much sand is scattered by the bursting of a bomb-shell. The institution of patronage must, therefore, it seems, fulfil its destiny. There is but one mode of destroying it, before it destroys us. We can compel a reconstitution of the House of Commons upon a really popular basis—it is doubtful if we could collect a public opinion powerful enough to force any other great change. The present system of profligacy and extravagance has its roots in a select, and, therefore, a corrupt constituency. They stand or fall together. When we can be manly enough to look our own fears in the face, place our suspicions at the bar of common sense, silence our silly prejudices, confide in the safety of justice, and admit our unenfranchised brethren to an equal participation of constitutional rights—then, and, probably, not till then, we may expect to avert ruin from ourselves and our country, by changing the principle and object of both the legislature and the Government. Civil rule must proceed upon one or other of these three bases—force—fraud—or justice. The first is now impracticable—the second is becoming ruinous—the third alone is at once easy, cheap, and efficient.

A CALL FOR THE PRUNING KNIFE.

WE have already adverted to the fact, that the Report of the Select Committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates makes sad havoc among the minor Ministerial offices. Already has a junior Lord of the Treasury fallen a victim to the exposure; and if certain other functionaries do not soon withdraw their hands out of the public purse, it will not be for want of an intimation that the public interest would suffer but little from the loss of their services.

It appears that the Board of Trade, like the India Board, exists only in the almanack and the Court Guide; or, as admitted by one of the witnesses, "the Board is the President, that is the truth." The great mischief, it would seem, results from this; but the Committee, among other proposed reductions, see no reason why the President and Vice-President of this fictitious board should each be receiving £2,000 a year, for that "one of these situations should always be remunerated by the contemporaneous tenure of some other necessary office of trust and responsibility, whose labours are light, such as the Master of the Mint, or Paymaster-General." That is, there are to be two well-paid and not over-worked gentlemen "rolled into one." Nor is this all, for the Paymaster-General (Mr. Mauculay), upon whose

shoulders it is proposed to place this extra burden, is to have his salary of £2,400 a year docked beside, for the Committee "see no reason for the continuance of an additional £400 per annum for the loss of house;" and add, very significantly, that "there appears to be no occasion for his residence on the spot, and the duties of the office are by no means onerous." As for the Master of the Mint, we find Mr. Shiel himself serenely admitting that "the Deputy-Master performs all the duties of the Master of the Mint"—that "he has very few duties to perform, though he has an extremely heavy responsibility"—and that "he thinks the office might be made much more efficient than it is." Then, again, there is the Lord Privy Seal, who, as Mr. Disraeli says, has for some time past been out on a roving commission in Italy. His office is represented to be "one of ancient dignity and some responsibility," yet, nevertheless, it was recommended seventeen years ago that the salary might with great propriety be cut down from £2,000 to £800, and the Committee therefore now only express their hope that this subject, and the combination of the Privy Seal and Signet Office, "too long delayed, will receive immediate attention." These hints, gentle and delicate though they be, are, we should think, of too unmistakable a character to allow the Government to refuse compliance with them; especially when we see that they propose saving a large expense to the public by placing the stamps and taxes under the management of the Excise. It is well known that the Whigs are "squeezable," and the fault will be our own if we do not this time screw them pretty tight.

In alluding to the Master of the Mint, it would be wrong to pass by unnoticed the evidence which is here given respecting the establishment itself. What boy or bumpkin is there, who, as he has stood gaping at that solemn-looking building on Tower-hill, has not formed the wildest and most extravagant notions respecting the operations carried on within its walls? Yet we suspect that few even among better-informed persons have, until recently, supposed it to be the refuge of one of the most antiquated and costly absurdities to be found in the whole range of Government operations.

We learn from Mr. Shiel, that the national coinage is carried on by a body called the Company of Moneyers; a company which has existed for centuries, and claims, though it is denied, to be a corporation. The contract, under which the Crown pays a certain price to the moneyers, dates as far back as 1816, and though it is determinable on a three months' notice, and there is reason to believe that the process of coining may be more cheaply conducted than it now is Government has never thought fit to make a better bargain. When it is stated that these moneyers are but five in number, including two apprentices, they may well be supposed to make a tolerably good thing of it; for though it is true that, under this curious system, they "have sometimes been reduced to extreme poverty; so much so, that on one occasion they applied to the Treasury to give them a salary of £40 a year each, when the coinage did not amount to a certain sum;" yet as their profits in five years—from 1837 to 1841—amounted to £22,000, and from 1842 to 1847 to no less than £105,000, it is not surprising that they should display no anxiety for a revision of the contract. Indeed, these gentlemen appear to carry matters with rather a high hand in their dealings with the Government; for, says Mr. Shiel,

"The moneyers have an estate, and they have also, in what they call their corporate capacity, property in the funds, and other securities. They have refused to inform us of the amount of their landed estate, or to furnish us with the rental or any account of any property which they hold in what they designate their corporate capacity. They say that we have no right to investigate that subject. They have stated to us their profit upon the coinage, without, at the same time, giving us any means of judging of the accuracy of their return, because they have refused to produce their cash-books. They were asked, what was the amount of the waste in conducting the coinage? and they refused to state it."

And further:—

"When the crown piece was about to issue, I applied to the moneyers to coin it with raised letters at the edge. They said that the expense would be greatly increased and declined to do so. . . . If they had been paid by salary, and not by contract, they would have made no difficulty about the execution of the crown; at present, of course, it is their interest to execute the coinage at the least cost to themselves."

Of course, under such circumstances, "it is very much the interest of the moneyers to reduce their own number," and one is not surprised to hear, that "the apprentices, generally speaking, are selected from their own relations; so that, in truth, the company is to a certain extent a domestic one;" or that, "as they have to recommend persons to the Master there are instances of the Master's objecting to the appointment of an apprentice, in order that the person for whom the Master has a preference may be named, and then a collision of interest takes place between the moneyers and the Master of the Mint!"

As a commission has been appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Mint, the committee do not make any recommendation on the subject; but

they have at all events elicited sufficient to justify the belief, that there is a call for the pruning-knife in this "domestic institution," no less than in other departments of the State.

A JOURNAL HUNT IN JAMAICA.

THE trial of Mr. Lillie, in Jamaica, reported in our last number, is deserving of the serious attention of the press and of the friends of freedom in this country: If such convictions as this are allowed to pass unexposed, the freedom of the press in our West India colonies will become extinct, and with it must perish the liberties of the people. Let us look at the facts connected with this sham trial. Mr. Lillie is the editor (or reputed editor, for the fact was not legally proved) of the *Messenger* newspaper, which is, as our readers are aware, an able and unflinching advocate of civil and religious freedom in its broadest sense. It is, in fact, the *only* public journal in Jamaica which supports voluntarism and ventures to advocate and defend the rights of the negro population. By its plain-speaking, and intrepid denunciation of colonial oppression, it has become obnoxious to the planting interest. It has exposed their immigration schemes, condemned their unjust legislation, held up to the light of day their reckless waste of the island revenues, and, heaviest crime of all, it has rebuked their licentiousness in private life. This course of conduct brought down upon it the full measure of their malignant persecution:—

"The *Messenger* (says our contemporary) was denounced, first privately, then publicly at vestry boards, and, finally, an organised opposition of judicial men was brought to bear with all its physical—not moral—influence against it. We have been brow-beaten, opposed, thwarted, abused, and prosecuted on system and by rule.

"We were using a liberty seldom used before—a liberty which is our birthright, to shield the innocent and drag iniquity to light. Carefully were we watched. Eagerly were our articles secured; the harpies of the law were placed upon the scent, and, like bloodhounds did they pant for their prey. Our Dissenting publication became an object of public notice and attraction, and at last the ground was chosen on which a legal conflict should be waged, and the forces were mustered with amazing strength. Great was their exultation that, at last, they had fixed us. Malignant scrutiny had failed to seize on a single remark of OUR OWN, and, rather than be foiled, clutched an incidental observation of a correspondent. It is here worthy of remark, as tending to show the ungenerous and bitter spirit of our enemies, that they never, up to the very hour of trial, requested the name of that correspondent. This is generally done. They did not, however, and the inference is plain, that we were the object of their revenge."

The article which was fixed upon as the groundwork for the action for libel, contained a general charge of immorality against the magistrates and planters of Jamaica (with some exceptions), and especially against those of the parish of Trelawny. Now mark how the magistrates and planters of Jamaica vindicate their character! The defendant is indicted for libel. No attempt is made to prove its falsehood—but a jury, the majority of whom are *planters*, is empanelled to try the case. If they give a verdict in favour of the defendant, they implicate themselves. Prosecutors and juries are, by this unique specimen of judicial impartiality, rolled into one. The magistrates who bring the action, and the planters who are to decide upon it, are equally interested in vindicating themselves in the eye of the law. No evidence is produced to show that Mr. Lillie is the editor of the paper—no question is asked as to the writer of the letter in question—no vindication of the characters of those attacked is advanced. The task of the jury is simply to decide whether the article in question is libellous. Just as if twelve "Confederates" were commissioned to decide whether Mr. Smith O'Brien was guilty of treason. The old Star Chamber apophthegm—"the greater the truth, the greater the libel"—would seem to have been the rule which guided the jury in their decision. Mr. Lillie was, consequently, found guilty; and the Judge, although "not inclined to be severe," sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and a fine of twenty-five pounds! Thus have the magistrates and planters of Jamaica taken their vengeance upon a man who has dared to expose their oppression and immorality. By the forms of law, but in violation of the spirit of justice, they have obtained a triumph for their malice.

Had their object been simply to vindicate their own characters by this prosecution, they would have courted inquiry. Instead of proceeding against the defendant by indictment, which committed the decision to a jury of prejudiced men, without admitting evidence to the truth of the alleged libel, they might have commenced a civil action, or laid a criminal information for defamation of character, in either of which cases proof of the facts stated might have been produced. But this would not have suited the purposes of these immaculate prosecutors. Mr. Lillie, and his journal, were a thorn in their side. His exposure of Jamaica immorality went home to their consciences. So, by a monstrous perversion of justice, the writer is dragged into court, and found guilty by a jury of his enemies. In vain did Mr. Heslop, the able counsel for the

defendant, move for a new trial on the ground that the jury was prejudiced. Judge Stevenson "was more and more convinced of the libellous nature of the articles complained of," was "satisfied of the fairness of the trial," and "was disappointed to find that he (the defendant) still held out, and appeared rather to glory in his position." There's the rub. The *Messenger* is still alive and flourishing, and Mr. Lillie, although in gaol, is as earnest as ever in his denunciation of the frightful immorality which prevails amongst the aristocracy of the island. The principal result of this vindictive action seems to have been to increase the circulation and influence of the instrument by which the reputation of the planters and magistrates has been wounded.

That the sin is one of sufficient magnitude to require the corrective influence of public opinion will be manifest to all who are conversant with the state of society in Jamaica, and is confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Lillie's counsel, who is not a Dissenter:—

"If the letter of A. M. contained a libel it was as much a libel upon the planters as upon the magistrates, and yet planters were left out of the indictment. It was easy to see why they were not included. It was well known that the practice of concubinage prevailed to a most disgraceful extent a few years ago. Concubinage was the rule, and honourable connexion by marriage the exception. And was it not so at present? There were thousands of living witnesses with this God's truth stamped upon them, walking erect in every part of the island to prove that immorality prevailed to a frightful extent. This could not be denied, and it was the solemn duty of every right-minded man to oppose and fight against evil. The letter complained of as libellous was no libel at all, it was only a sweeping censure upon sin. And these censures of sin were not confined to any one class of society—they extended to all. The PEOPLE were reprov'd as well as the upper classes. No libel was ever intended. (Here the learned counsel read an extract from a letter of 'Beta,' in the *Messenger* of 6th April, 1848, containing severe strictures upon the evils which prevailed among the labouring population.) The people were included, as well as planters and magistrates. They did not know who 'A. M.' was, but whoever he might be he had the high authority of a learned and honourable Judge of a Court of Quarter Sessions in a parish of this island for all he said. The jury must listen to the following extract from a charge to a grand jury in the parish of Saint Mary. 'When I first came among you, I was at a loss to conceive the cause of the number of offences, but I fear I have now discovered one reason at least for it, and that is the demoralisation of a portion of the UPPER and middling classes of society.'"

For the offence of speaking the truth Mr. Lillie is imprisoned for six months with common felons. A ruffian, who was convicted at the same assizes of a brutal and unprovoked assault upon this gentleman which endangered his life, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Such is Jamaica justice!

It is high time that the force of public opinion at home were brought to bear in condemnation of such cases of colonial persecution as the above. Mr. Lillie and his high-minded coadjutors in Jamaica, who are incurring self-sacrifice, obloquy, and persecution in the cause of truth, in the vindication of the rights of the negro population, and in the exposure of licentiousness, merit the cordial thanks and effectual support of the friends of liberty, morality, and of a free press, not of Jamaica merely, but also of Great Britain.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—On Friday evening, the 25th inst., a public meeting was held in Hayle, Cornwall, when Mr. Passmore Edwards delivered a lecture on Social and Political Reform. He pointed out many of the evils which exist in England which were preventable, and which might be remedied by political means. Allusion was made to the excessive expenditure of the Government, and the way in which it might be curtailed, by materially decreasing the war establishments of the country. The iniquity of the laws of primogeniture and entail were spoken of and condemned; so also was the alliance between the State and the Church. This alliance, the lecturer stated, had been a fruitful source of disagreement, heartburnings, and tyranny. The inequality of the representation, and the wrongs arising from class-legislation, were lengthily alluded to. The lecturer advocated manhood suffrage as the only broad platform on which the democratic reformers of the nation could stand and realize that union and strength which was necessary to politically enfranchise the people. All kinds of violence and physical force were reprobated amidst the general applause of the meeting.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—A ten days' sojourn in Leicestershire, during which (says a correspondent) I have had an opportunity of witnessing the real state of the crops, as well as of hearing the opinions of others thereon, enable me to say, with entire confidence, supported by the concurrent testimony of eminent agriculturists resident in the locality: first, that cereal produce generally is uninjured, except where it has been carried too hastily; that the intervals of fine weather, accompanied, as they are, by drying winds, are sufficient, with good management, to insure the safe housing of what remains; that the turnip and mangel-wurzel crops are most abundant; whilst the pastures literally teem with luxuriance. The only drawback to this hopeful prospect is the general failure of the potato

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PARIS INSURRECTIONS.

(From the *Economist*.)

The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the events of May 15th and June 22nd, has been in part published, and though the publication is likely to revive painful dissensions, and reflects indelible disgrace on most of the persons concerned in the revolution, it will, we trust, be ultimately very beneficial both to France and Europe. It brings clearly before the world the sort of men by whom violent revolutions are made, the objects they have in view, and imprints at once a conviction on all, that such men seeking such objects, whatever holy names they assume, can only promote anarchy, and be a terrible scourge to any community that tolerates, obeys, and honours them. It will help France to much self-knowledge. It will make her ashamed of being the sport of a few incendiaries. It must disgust her with her heroes. It will certainly be a most offensive draught, but it will physic vanity, and drive out some self-conceit. The investigation intended to be confined to the events of May and June, throws a strong light on those of February, and it is only the more glaring, that it is directed and concentrated by some of those who would be leaders in a kind of milk-and-water revolution, and were at once cast aside by daring and unscrupulous rivals.

It is perfectly plain that those who were successful had no well-devised plan to effect a revolution. M. Goudchaux, the present minister of finance, had collected at his house, several days before the revolution, a number of persons, and they had nominated a provisional government. We sought, he says, to exclude from this government M. Louis Blanc before all others, and M. Ledru Rollin. But the Goudchaux conspirators were outdone by the conspirators in the office of the *Réforme*, and the Adolphe Chenu, a shoemaker, with the assistance of some men he brought up, nominated Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Flocon, Albert, and Francois Arago, to form part of the Provisional Government. "We afterwards," he continues, "nominated Citizen Etienne Arago, Director of the Post Office, and I returned to the *Réforme* to conduct Caussidière and Sobrier to the Prefecture of Police." Citizen Chenu and his assistants therefore, carried their plan against M. Goudchaux and his friends, and the latter were forced to put up with both M. Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc as members of the government. In fact, these men, operating on the fighting classes, or operating for them, had all the power in their hands, and the others had none. M. Arago says, when Louis Blanc threatened to resign, "it would have been dangerous, for we had no power." "Under the Provisional Government," he added, "the position was a difficult one. People said, Why do you not bite? We might have replied, Because we have no teeth. We were obliged to let many things pass." M. Ledru Rollin is described as a generous and a gentlemanly man; weak and imprudent rather than guilty; the instrument and the tool of the Caussidières and the Louis Blancs, who spoke of him as such, not the master of the people and the movement. Ledru Rollin, M. Arago, by his own admission, and probably M. Lamartine, by his conduct and his deference to M. Ledru Rollin, were only the nominal heads of a Government, the powers of which were really for some time exercised by Citizens Caussidière, Louis Blanc, M. Chenu, and their associates. This is far from creditable to the philosopher, the poet, and the lawyer; but it is the clear result of the evidence, which they will not shake themselves clear of.

Such persons had no policy, and could have no policy. M. Louis Blanc, with his communism, and the influence that pernicious doctrine had over the working classes, indicating at once their ignorance and their sufferings, was the best of them. He had something like an aim in the pulling down the rich and setting up the workmen; but the rest of them seem to have sought power merely as a means of sordid and selfish gratification. M. Caussidière, according to Citizen Chenu—whose evidence is not, however, of unimpeached reliability—being in want of money, and having in vain demanded some of M. Garnier Pagès, proposed to the citizen to go to the house of Citizen Rothschild, and levy an extraordinary tax of 500*fr.* on him. Citizen Chenu consented, but had no occasion to go, as a supply fortunately came from M. Garnier Pagès. The will to spoliage was lively in the founders of the Provisional Government, but the public treasury yielding for the moment the sum required, they spared M. Rothschild. They had sometimes a crime in contemplation beyond robbery. A certain M. Hodde excited their suspicions, and at the Luxembourg, in the presence of M. Caussidière's brother-in-law, "Mercier, Tiphaine, Sobrier, Monmer, Albert, Pille, Grandmenil, and some other persons whose names (says Chenu) I cannot remember, M. Caussidière accused Hodde of having denounced them to the fallen government, and called on him to kill himself." Hodde declined this, having some more revelations to make against the Prefect of Police, and it was then proposed that he should be killed. "Persons present," says Chenu, "began pushing him about; but Albert said he would not allow a murder to be committed in his room; and Monnier and I, on our part, demanded his pardon. Our remonstrances and those of De la Hodde were listened to, but a proposition was made to make him kill himself in a cab. De la Hodde still resisted, promising to keep silence. At length he was taken to the Prefecture of Police, where Caussidière caused him to be detained in prison. I do not know what has since become of him." Blanqui, we are told by M. Carlier, had the secret design of assassinating part of the Provisional Government, and M. Lamar-

tine declares that the members of the other clubs had resolved to assassinate M. Blanqui. Scarcely had the new government been nominated by Citizen Chenu and his assistants, than they began to plot to destroy the work of their own hands. "Sobrier was charged to form clubs, to arm and organize them in such a way that, by acting in concert with the troops of Caussidière, they should constitute a veritable power, especially as Citizens Louis Blanc and Albert, who soon fell in with these ideas, were certain on their parts, by means of their functions at the Luxembourg, to possess great influence over the workmen, and they undertook to organize the masses. By this combination the persons I have named were to make themselves masters of the Republic, and shake off the yoke of the other members of the Provisional Government." So that intrigues, plots, plans of assassination, and of robbery, were all concocted and developed within a week or two by the heroes of the revolution. The evidence brings them before us, not as politicians, but as great criminals. They were something like a nest of brigands; and on reading the revelations of different parties, we fancy we are admitted rather to the councils of the leaders of the 12,500 liberated convicts who are said to be in Paris, than to the deliberations of men wisely weighing and determining a line of policy for the good of an empire. But these men were the real movers, and the actual accomplices of the Revolution, who used the reputation of a poet, a philosopher, and one or two politicians, to conceal their turpitude. Now they are exposed, and the whole people of Paris and of France must be at once ashamed and disgusted with themselves for having been the dupes of men who assumed the name of republicans and of patriots only to consummate great crimes.

Formed as the Provisional Government was, its power was limited to destroying. Its masters turned against it when it proposed anything else. The carrying into effect the principles of a republic which had been proclaimed, was in opposition to their will, and hence they endeavoured to overturn the National Assembly as soon as it was brought together. Weak from its origin, the Government was distracted by divisions. M. Goudchaux was, from the first, the decided opponent of M. Louis Blanc; he thought his doctrines detestable and dangerous. Nevertheless he consented to be united with him in the Government. M. Arago says:—

I avow that discord did exist in the Government. There were two elements present: the element of the moderate republic; the element of a more ardent republic. Arguments and threats were both resorted to against us. The first origin of the disturbances was the mad doctrines promulgated among the working classes. It was evident that ideas of such a nature would lead to bloodshed. I return to the Luxembourg. One of our first dissensions arose there. M. Louis Blanc desired the creation of a *ministère du progrès*. I opposed it on the ground that the principle was a false one, because it was to be imposed upon us under the mask of the name of the people, because the ministry would have been necessarily given to Louis Blanc himself, and we might have been suspected of sharing his doctrines. It was not only in the street, but in the Government that the red flag was proposed on the 17th of April. I said I should prefer being cut to pieces, rather than adopt that flag. When the quarrel became more violent, I said, "Call in your adherents; I will have the *rappel* beaten, and we will decide the question with fire-arms!" Each day we had difficulties of every description to contend against. "Let it come to blows," were expressions often repeated; and I always replied, "Well, let it come to blows, then!" On the following day, the 19th April, some of the members of the Government wore a red feather in their hats—it was the day of the grand review. I refused to wear that emblem.

That is the picture of the Provisional Government, set up by the rabble, and distracted the instant it attempted to take an independent or an honest line of its own. Necessarily M. Lamartine, M. Arago, and the others, supposed that they were to exercise the power nominally placed in their hands; but when they began to do that in a proper and sensible manner, they were at once met by their creators, and threatened that the force should be directed against them to which they owed their being. They did not resign; that, though honourable, might have thrown the country into worse confusion: they did not quietly collect around them the armed force of the nation, and prepare a means of resistance; though both M. Arago, as Minister of War, and M. Lamartine, with repressive laws against attoupements and the press, were convinced of the necessity of such measures; they were too weak, too disunited, to take such a course; and the insurrection of May and June, concocted by M. Caussidière, M. Louis Blanc, and their associates, supplied with arms by the State, and fomented by the public money, were necessary to prepare the way for the establishment of a government that should not derive its authority from a mob, and should be able to command instead of obeying some of the vilest of the people. The evidence that both the insurrections of May and June were prepared and countenanced by some members of the government is conclusive. M. Lamartine, indeed, who seems to have been studiously kept in the dark, and made to believe what he wished, asserts that the movements were spontaneous and isolated; but there is no other person who embraces such a strange opinion. M. Arago says:—"I had learnt that meetings were very frequently held at the Ministry of the Interior, between certain magistrates and functionaries of that ministry, and that the most singular topics were discussed there. We wished to have correct information on the subject. We did not succeed in obtaining it. The late events have brought the truth to light. I waited upon M. Ledru Rollin to sound the matter to the bottom. M. Ledru Rollin said to me, 'I am the more ready to enlighten you, as I did not

approve of the measures proposed by those gentlemen. On the 3rd May especially you and the Assembly were under discussion.' M. Ledru Rollin declared to me that it was not the clubbists who were most active in endeavouring to overthrow a part of the government, and to effect the dissolution of the Assembly, but MM. Portalis, Landrin, and Jules Favre." M. Charlier, the Director of the Police to the Ministry of the Interior, says, "The agitations in the streets, that produced by the planting of the trees of liberty, that of the lampions, and in fact all the others, were derived from a system premeditated by M. Caussidière. These agitations were paid for by the funds of the prefecture of police. Towards the 3rd of April, addressed the forty-eight commissaries of police, M. Caussidière delivered an eulogium on the *Red Republic*, and told them their enemies were the bourgeois; that if they did not go on properly, it would be necessary to bring the lucifer matches into requisition to teach them reason, and to burn Paris, so as not to leave a stone on a stone." General Lamoricière gave it as his opinion, "That in the *ateliers nationaux* there was a culpable understanding with the insurrection. I am morally convinced of it. Moreover, at the barricade of St. Martin, I beheld some of the directors (*centre maitres*) of the *ateliers nationaux*." M. Jules Favre connects other persons with the *ateliers nationaux*:—"As to Louis Blanc and Albert, that is another matter altogether. I have always believed that there was a system of conspiracy on their part. Carteret and I demanded the arrest of Blanqui. With them I found Louis Blanc and Albert at the Ministry; the former appeared much alarmed." As for M. Caussidière, almost every witness testifies to his complicity, to his having contributed to organize the insurrection of June, and to having encouraged and prolonged its continuance. Nothing further may be done in the matter by the National Assembly; it may be wise now to hush it up if possible; but France cannot escape the exposure that has been made, and that must shame France as much as England might have been ashamed had Mr. Smith O'Brien or the Webber-street Chartists succeeded in mastering the Government of England. One fact is overwhelming clear, that the revolution, whether it ultimately turns out to the profit of a republic, or the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons, and all its following insurrections, was no great political movement, having well-defined political objects, sustained by a well and numerously organized party, but only a great row, without an object or an aim but plunder, and the gratification of personal ambition.

That the old government should have been overthrown by such means, is a proof how little hold it had of the nation, and how lightly, from recent revolutions, the French have come to consider the whole business of government. It is with them no longer a solemn national organization; but a mere contrivance to place wealth and power in the hands of a few. That some men, almost without a previous name, and certainly with no claim from long services to public confidence, should have possessed themselves of the government, is even more extraordinary than the exile of Louis Philippe. Such changes could not possibly happen in any country where publicity and freedom had long made every man's merits known to the community. It could not possibly happen here, where the government is carried on, not for a family or a theory, but for the behoof of some well-understood great interests which continually make themselves felt and heard. To our habitual free discussion—to the existence of a well-organized and tempered opposition—to the practice of each great body of the state being accustomed to express its wishes and influence public opinion, we are mainly indebted for our safety. The French, now returning under the government of an enlightened soldier, and perhaps returning before long under the dominion of some member of an old dynasty—having subjected themselves to all the troubles and horrors of a revolution only to relapse into their former condition—the French will be rather the laughing stock than the guide of Europe. We believe that they must feel very acutely the exposure of this report, and from that they are likely to improve in political caution and political wisdom.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—Ragged Schools are being carried on with considerable success in Newcastle, and in North and South Shields. The school in Newcastle is held in a large Chapel, and is taught by a regularly trained master from the model schools in London. The schools in North and South Shields, as yet, are held on the Sundays only, and, to the credit of the working classes, are conducted by working-men solely.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.—During last week the weather was very ungenial; it rained nearly every day, accompanied by a cold bleak wind. A highly favourable change, however, took place on Sunday, and has continued. As we write, the sky is beautiful and clear, with a fine warm breeze from the west. From careful inquiry we have ascertained that the crops have received very little, if any damage: they will be an average. As yet, there is no indication of disease amongst the potatoes. Household flour has risen nearly sixpence a stone within the week.

DERBY ELECTION.—The writ for the election for this borough was received on Saturday. On Friday the nomination will take place, and the polling will be on the following day. Messrs. Bass and Heyworth are the Liberal candidates; Messrs. Freshfield and Lord the Tories. A strong contest is expected.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND THE LATE INSURRECTIONS.

The Assembly met at noon on Friday, two hours earlier than the usual time of commencing business, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of an adjournment of the debate on the insurrection report. The business was opened by the President, M. Marast, exhorting the Assembly to observe order, and to avoid indulging in any language likely to produce irritation or personal offence. Several members then successively addressed the Assembly, objecting to different points in the evidence where they were personally referred to. The scattered and unconnected nature of the debate appeared to fatigue the Assembly, which was expecting with impatience the addresses of Ledru Rollin, Caussidière, and Louis Blanc. A short suspension of the sitting took place a little before four o'clock. When the House resumed,

M. LEDRU ROLLIN proceeded to address the Assembly amidst profound silence. He would not defend himself, for he was not on his trial. On the 15th of May and 24th of June he was at his post, and had done his duty, both in the Assembly and at the Hôtel de Ville. The committee had no right to bring him to an account for any of his acts, for his circulars and the appointment of the commissaries: if he had recommended in the circulars that the choice of the electors should fall on the Republicans of the *veille*, it was through consideration for certain men, whose opinion could not change in twenty-four hours. He remembered the declaration made by the chief of the Opposition, at the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, that if the Regency was not proclaimed the utmost anarchy must ensue. The commissaries he had named were all honourable men. He could not be answerable for the choice of the sub-commissaries, which was made by the commissaries. One of these, who had spent a portion of his life in the hulks, had been named not by him but by a man the Assembly honoured with their confidence, its former President, M. Buchez. His conduct as regarded foreign affairs had been likewise irreproachable. The expedition of Risquons Tout required some explanation. The partisans of the fallen dynasty were conspiring in Belgium. Three English ships of war were at the time in the Scheldt, ready to seize on Antwerp. A Belgian legion was formed, and he (M. Ledru Rollin) had done for them what he had done for the Germans and the Poles. When the column arrived on the Belgian frontier, the Prefect of the north, apprehending some disorders, had sent muskets to arm the National Guards. Those arms were plundered by the Belgians, and were not distributed to them. M. Ledru Rollin next cast a retrospective glance on the conduct of the Opposition during the government of Louis Philippe, and contended that they had proved themselves incompetent to govern the country. It was they who had indirectly contributed, by their imprudence, to overthrow the Monarchy. They evinced no talent under that government; could they be expected to possess more under the Republic? He considered them, nevertheless, to be sincere friends of their country, but they wanted courage, and when 200,000 men repaired to the rendezvous they had assigned to them on the Boulevards, on the 22nd of February, they had not the manliness to place themselves at their head. The re-actionists imagined that they would save the country by holding up the vain phantom of the *Républicain rouge*, and by granting nothing to the just exigencies of the people. Governments did not perish by timely concessions; they perished by their resistance. The social theories put forward of late did not frighten him, for he knew that the whole country was unanimous in desiring a republic in the true sense of the word. In conclusion, M. Ledru Rollin trusted that the Assembly would follow the example of the National Assembly of 1790, and throw a veil on the past, for the sake of the liberty of the world, which was interested in the triumph of the French Republic.

THE PRESIDENT: M. Louis Blanc claims the tribune [agitation].

M. LOUIS BLANC: Placed for some time under the falsest and most outrageous accusation, it is with difficulty that I can maintain the calm which self-respect imposes. There is one circumstance which particularly strikes me in this debate, and that is, that the men who accuse us were avowed partisans of the monarchy, and always combated the Republic; whilst we, who are accused, are, on the contrary, Republicans, are the men who have shed our blood, who have suffered for the Republic, who have fifty times risked our lives for it. The Republicans were made over by the last governments to public execration—they were branded as men of blood and the scaffold. But when they obtained power, they proclaimed the abolition of the penalty of death for political offences—they did not pronounce a single word of hatred, of vengeance, or of ill-will—they did not suspend a single journal, and they loudly proclaimed in the government respect for the sacred principles which they had previously defended. "Of what," continued M. Louis Blanc, "am I accused? Of the speeches I delivered! Then it is, in fact, a veritable *procès de tendance* which is brought forward against me!" M. Louis Blanc then proceeded to examine the charges made against him, and especially the idea of the creation of a Ministry of Labour and Progress. On the latter point he stated that it was with repugnance he had consented, on the representations of M. Arago, to accept the mission of the Luxembourg, and he detailed under what circumstances the decree reducing the number of working hours was issued. He declared that his acts might be attacked, but that he would always defend the doctrines on which they were based. He next energetically denounced the principle of free competition, and presented an apology of socialism, explaining its objects and tendencies. (The murmurs of the Assembly interrupted this part of M. Louis Blanc's discourse.) He afterwards proceeded to notice the facts set forth in the report of the committee of investigation; and declared that all the speeches he had delivered at the Luxembourg had been published in the *Moniteur*. If the speech brought forward by the committee had not been reported like the others, it was because it was delivered on an occasion not connected with the meetings of the Luxembourg. The workmen, he said, had demanded

his advice with respect to the elections, and it was on that occasion that he had delivered the speech in question, into which, in the warmth of improvisation, some expressions, which perhaps were exaggerated, had slipped, and which he would certainly have struck out (as was done every day in speeches delivered at the national tribune, and reported in the *Moniteur*), if he had intended to have had it published in the official journal of the Republic. M. Louis Blanc then defended or excused the terms of the speech; and, after proceeding for some time, stated that he was extremely fatigued, and requested the Assembly to allow him a few moments' repose.

The sitting was accordingly suspended; and, after some minutes, the President announced that M. Louis Blanc, in consequence of his great fatigue, had requested that the sitting might not be resumed until half-past seven. This was agreed to, and the Assembly adjourned.

The sitting was resumed at a quarter to eight o'clock.

M. LOUIS BLANC again occupied the tribune. He proceeded to defend himself from the charges brought against him in the documents connected with the report. Referring to the affair of March 17, he stated that he had gone to his colleagues to inform them of the intention of the people to put back the election. He went so far as even to offer his resignation, but it was not accepted. He then went to the workmen, and employed all his influence to induce them to preserve order: the consequence was, that 200,000 workmen paraded the streets without uttering a cry of hatred. In fact, the attitude of the people was so admirable, that the next day the Provisional Government published a proclamation thanking them for their devotedness. As to April 16, far from its being a manifestation directed by the workmen against the Government, as had been stated, it was precisely the contrary. He looked on M. de Lamartine's opinions as likely to win over to the Republic certain parties, as his (M. Louis Blanc's) were calculated to keep the working classes in order (murmurs). That opinion he had sometimes expressed thus, "You are the guarantee of progress, and I am of order" [loud denial]. He denied that he had in any way contributed to the creation of the national workshops. They had been established not by, but against, him. He had never placed his foot within the doors of one of these establishments. He denied that he had influence over the workmen found in them, and quoted two documents emanating from the national workshops, declaring that neither he, nor the delegates of the Luxembourg were to be listened to in those establishments. Arriving at the affair of May 15, the hon. representative gave the same account of his share in the proceedings as he had previously laid before the Chamber. He again declared that he deeply regretted that manifestation. He stated that Barbès had the day before promised him to prevent his club from taking part in the affair; it was quite incomprehensible what could have induced him to change his mind. He denied having been at the Hôtel de Ville on May 15, though he acknowledged that his heart was there, because he was anxious about his two friends whom he knew to be there. He then alluded to the deposition of M. Trélat, who had spoken of offers made to M. Emile Thomas by him (M. Blanc), and said that M. Emile Thomas had said to him, "The deposition of M. Trélat is a lie" [movement]. "I, on my side," said M. Louis Blanc, "deny that my visit to the workshop of Clichy was of a political nature; it merely referred to their association." He defied any one to connect him in any way with the insurrection of June, as he had never quitted the Assembly. He declared that on June 23, so far was he from having any thought of organizing an insurrection, that he had brought with him notes to reply to a speech of M. de Montalembert's. Any person who could urge his fellow-men to civil war was, he said, an infamous wretch, and such a character could not be given to him. He concluded by declaring that his address was intended altogether for those who were not personally acquainted with him; for those who knew him well, it was not necessary [approbation on the left].

M. TRÉLAT repelled with indignation the insinuation that his deposition contained a falsehood. He declared that this was the first time that he had ever been accused of telling an untruth, and he could affirm solemnly that his deposition was correct.

M. LOUIS BLANC said that the lie lay between M. Trélat and M. Emile Thomas; it must be either one or the other [disapprobation].

M. CAUSSIDIÈRE then ascended the tribune with an immense roll of papers, and read a written defence. He announced that he should divide his statement into three parts—consisting of general facts, the affair of May 15, and the insurrection of June. By the first point he meant the acts of his administration, and he must express his astonishment that the great services which he had rendered to the country could be unadmitted by the Assembly. However, his return as representative by 150,000 votes of the bourgeois of Paris was a proof of how the public looked on them [marks of denial]. He dwelt on the order which, he stated, he had preserved in Paris—a matter of such difficulty in times of revolution. Referring to the address mentioned in the report as having been made by him to the commissaries of police, he maintained that his sole object was to set aside everything that could excite discord amongst the various classes of the population, and hence the strong expressions of that document. He quoted, as a proof of his anxiety to avoid everything that would offend, his own polite language in reply to the drivers of hackney coaches [loud laughter]. Speaking of the intention attributed to him of burning Paris, he denied the truth of the assertion, and said that he had unceasingly demanded the creation of a new company of firemen. Coming to the affair of May 15, the hon. representative repeated the same explanations that he had previously given to the Assembly, and handed in to the President several documents in proof of his assertions. Alluding to the insurrection of June, the hon. representative denied in the strongest manner that he had been in any way whatever mixed up in the matter. He adduced arguments to prove that it was impossible that he could have been at the barricades at the time alleged, and endeavoured to prove an alibi for himself in the case. Alluding to Chenu's evidence, he affirmed that the bad character of that person rendered his assertions quite unworthy of credit. The hon. representative then alluded to the manner in which his private character had

been calumniated, and asked who could allege any dishonourable act against him? He called in question the evidence of M. Trouvé-Chauvel relative to him, and insisted on it that the hon. representative had been mistaken. M. Trouvé-Chauvel's opinion that he (Caussidière) had been implicated in the affairs of May and June was of little value, being after all only an opinion. After alluding at great length to other testimonies against him, the hon. representative concluded by protesting his devotedness to the republic [applause on the left].

At the conclusion of Caussidière's speech, the President announced that he had a communication to make to the Assembly. This announcement was followed by the most profound silence. The President read a requisition of the Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal, demanding authorization of the Assembly to prosecute Louis Blanc and Caussidière as accomplices in the insurrections of the 15th of May and 23rd of June. After some observations, characterised by more or less violence, from MM. Ledru Rollin, Lagrange, and other members of the extreme left,

General CAVAIGNAC rose, and, greatly to the surprise of the Assembly, announced that the present application was made by the law officers of the Government, not in consequence of the proceedings of the committee on the insurrection, but in consequence of judicial proceedings which had been taken simultaneously with the political inquiry. "The Government (said General Cavaignac) desired that this discussion should be promptly commenced and promptly terminated, nor do we desire that this application for authorization to prosecute should lead to another debate." He was understood to intimate that the Government had only postponed their demand in order to give the parties implicated politically, by the report of the committee, time and opportunity to deliver their defence in the tribune.

Upon this LOUIS BLANC rose, and declared that there was not an honest man who in his conscience doubted his innocence, and that he was impeached, not because he was supposed to be guilty, but because of his political opinions.

The Assembly then, on the proposition of M. Flocon, resolved unanimously to pass to the order of the day, instead of proceeding to discuss the report of the committee of inquiry.

At two o'clock on Saturday morning, M. Corne, the Procureur-General, rose to support the demand for authorization to prosecute. He said that three things had gone on concurrently to enlighten the law officers—the judicial instruction on affairs of May 15; the military instruction on the insurrection of June; and the judicial investigation on the same. Therefore the facts were well known.

On the question of urgency, a division was then taken:—

For the demand of urgency 493
Against it 292

Majority 201

[sensation].

The PRESIDENT: In consequence the discussion is to take place forthwith.

The moment the urgency was declared, M. Louis Blanc and M. Caussidière left the Chamber.

It was now broad daylight; and the appearance of the Chamber, with the dying lights in the lustres, the worn look of the ladies in the galleries (which continued crowded to the close), and the feverish agitation of the House, presented a strange and unpleasant spectacle.

It was then proposed that the law officers of the Republic should be authorized to prosecute M. Louis Blanc for the affair of the 15th of May, when the result of the division was as follows:—

For granting the authorization .. 504
Against it 252

Majority 252

The same proposition having been put to the vote for Caussidière in the same affair, the division was as follows:—

For the authorization 477
Against it 268

Majority 209

It was then proposed to grant the authorization to allow proceedings to be instituted against M. Caussidière for being implicated in the insurrection of June, which would have the effect of delivering him over to the council of war. The following was the result of the division:—

For the authorization 370
Against it 458

Majority against it .. 88

The PRESIDENT: In consequence, the authorization relative to the insurrection of June is not accorded against the citizen Caussidière.

The Assembly then rose at six o'clock in the morning, adjourning to Monday.

FLIGHT OF LOUIS BLANC AND CAUSSIDIÈRE.

On Saturday morning, these participants in the late insurrection made their escape. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

I learn, from good authority, that the escape of Louis Blanc and Caussidière was connived at by the Government, which was not sorry to rid itself of the embarrassment which would attend such prisoners. As their impeachment was intended two days, at least, before, and it was well known that it would be voted by a large majority, warrants might have been prepared, and they might both have been arrested on leaving the Chamber, if Government desired it. Instead of this, it was adroitly managed, not only that there were no warrants ready, but that the proper magistrates were not present to sign them; and, accordingly, Louis Blanc and Caussidière walked out of the House, without obstruction, at five o'clock. It is said that the former has left France, and has gone, according to some, to Brussels, and according

to others, to London. I am assured that Caussidière is hiding in Paris, or its environs, waiting in confident expectation of an insurrection, in which, no matter what party it might favour, he would take a leading part.

The whole garrison of Paris, and all the troops within many leagues of it, were literally under arms on Friday night. The whole of the Garde Mobile was abroad or in the forts. The *élite* of the National Guards were noiselessly assembled at their respective Mairies, and patrolled the city in every direction throughout the night, and until six o'clock the following morning. Never was this capital more tranquil than they found it.

The great topic of conversation on Friday was the advent of Henry V., which his partisans indiscreetly predict. That Normandy and La Vendée are almost as unanimous as ever in his cause, is asserted. That money is squandered in thousands upon the necessities and the idle, one hears on every hand; and that the Faubourgs, forgetting their vows plighted to the Republic and its red flag, are ready to proclaim a King. If there really be an intention to attempt to substitute Henry V. for the Republic, General Cavaignac will no doubt display the same activity and resolution which distinguished him in June. The propitiatory language of the *National* in speaking of the insurgents, and the comparatively mild sentences pronounced on the two officers, and certain indulgences displayed towards the transported insurgents and their families, are all held to prove that General Cavaignac sees the possibility of being obliged to fall back on the Red men if the Republic be in danger. On Friday the *Gazette de France* was suspended, and the *Bouche de Fer*, a new journal, which made its first appearance that morning, was seized, and its printing-office sealed up.

Two officers of the National Guard, convicted by court-martial on Friday of having fought in the ranks of the insurgents in June, were sentenced respectively to imprisonment during three and five years.

The French Government has appointed a medical commission, composed of MM. Gueneau de Mussy, Chomel, Andral, Hussen, Bouillaud, Bally, Gerardin, Cornac, and Gauthier de Claubry, to apply themselves to the discovery of means to prevent and to mitigate the effects of Asiatic cholera.

The guillotine was erected for the first time since the Revolution of February at Reims, on the 22nd instant, for the execution of a murderer. The wretched man was more dead than alive when brought on the scaffold.

Government no longer keeps terms with the Red Republican press. Four of their journals—*La Vraie République*, *Le Lampion*, *Le Représentant du Peuple*, and *Le Père Duchesne*—have been suspended. The editors of several other journals in Paris have adopted a protest against the power assumed by the Government to suspend newspapers and to imprison the editors without trial. The protest in question was presented to General Cavaignac on Sunday by a deputation of the subscribers to it, whom he received in the kindest manner. He stated to them that, in the proceedings he had resorted to, he had acted under a sense of imperative duty. In protesting against it, they (the subscribers to that document) had no doubt been similarly influenced. Their protest was no surprise upon him.

The committee of the Assembly charged to report on the progressive tax on mortgages has resolved to recommend the Assembly to reject the project.

In the National Assembly, on Monday, the 21st, General Cavaignac made a short speech on the affairs of Italy; in the course of which he said:—

Far be it from me to have an idea of casting a reproach on the honourable sentiments expressed in favour of an armed intervention. But I repeat it, the only mediation which can usefully take place is a peaceable one. The English nation, with which we have joined, could not remain deaf to our appeal, and all leads us to hope that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

M. Jules Favre having delivered an anti-Anglican and anti-ministerial speech, General Cavaignac again spoke to reinforce his original position; touching particularly on an alleged popular notion that his Government had constituted itself a follower of the English Government:—

He did not think it true that there was such a popular notion ["No, no!"]; "but if, unfortunately, such an opinion should exist, I think that the Government would be bound, by the information to which it has access, and by the lights which it possesses, and which are wanting to what is called the 'popular feeling'—the Government, I say, is bound rather to enlighten that sentiment than to yield to it when it goes astray [approbation]. Do not let it be thought that I speak lightly of popular feeling; but the popular feeling, as I understand it, is the feeling of the people—of the whole nation" [applause].

The Government is at the present moment occupied in considering what is to be done with the property belonging to the Orleans family. The Government has repudiated the principle of confiscation; but, at the same time, it is embarrassed about placing a fortune, amounting to five or six millions of francs per annum, at the free disposal of a family which may employ it in fomenting internal disorders in the country. The plan which it has at present in view, is to give a certain sum per month out of the fortune to each of the members of the Royal family.

The *Moniteur* contains the promised decree for the convocation of fifteen electoral colleges (among which three in Paris), to fill up as many vacancies in the National Assembly. It also announces the tacit recognition of the Republic by the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, who announces to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, the birth of a prince, his son.

Many here (says the *Chronicle Paris* corre-

spondent) think that General Cavaignac is endowed with a considerable portion of the faculty for which the Duke of Wellington is so famous—viz., that of jumping at a right conclusion without being obliged to wade through the process of reasoning by which ordinary mortals are enabled to arrive at it.

The Paris papers express great satisfaction at the passing of the bill for the reduction of the postage on all inland letters to four sous (twopence) each, which was voted by the National Assembly on Thursday evening.

AUSTRIA.

Whilst the Linden at Berlin was crowded with rioters, and cleared by charges of the new constabulary force, similar scenes were being enacted at Vienna, in consequence of the Minister of Public Works having reduced the salary for work instituted by the State to relieve the unemployed, from 25 to 20 kreutzers. They demanded the re-establishment of the former wages. The guard endeavoured to disperse them. The *generale* was beaten, and the whole National Guard turned out. The gates were occupied by the military. The Academical Legion got under arms, but maintained a neutral position. The committee of public safety declared itself *en permanence*, and the Ministry notified its intention of remaining firm, and not making the concessions demanded. A National Guard on horseback was killed by a sword from a woman in the crowd. At half-past four order was in some measure re-established. Great fears were entertained for the night. The Emperor wishes now that he had not returned to his beloved citizens of Vienna. The review on the 19th was the reverse of flattering. The Academical Legion, four thousand strong, marched past the Emperor without saluting him.

MEDIATION IN ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—Lord Ponsonby arrived at Vienna on the 15th inst., for the purpose of opening the negotiation on the Italian question. Baron Wessenberg, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was expected to arrive at Vienna on the 16th.

The Hungarian Ministry published, on the 15th inst., a proclamation to their subordinate authorities in the district of the Danube and the Drave, declaring that the danger of an invasion of the Hungarian territory was daily increasing; that the Ban of Croatia, in spite of a former promise to the contrary, was concentrating his troops near the Hungarian frontier, and that a corps of well-armed Gardes Mobiles should be formed in the district between the Danube and the Drave, to preserve peace and order, and to repulse the attacks of the Croats.

GERMANY.

There have been riots at Munich in reference to the Crown diamonds, which it was said had disappeared. The people met, but were dispersed by the military. Some persons were wounded. Great agitation prevailed. The Democratic Clubs have been suppressed.

Bavaria is not yet represented at Frankfurt by any Plenipotentiary. Mysterious interviews had taken place between King Maximilian and the Russian Plenipotentiary. It is said, that secret diplomatic correspondence is carried on, the object of which is no other but that pursued in so disastrous a manner by the Bavarian electors of the 16th, 17th, and 19th centuries.

THE CHURCH-AND-STATE QUESTION.—FRANKFORT, August 23.—A fierce struggle is just being fought in the Paulskirche upon the separation of Church and State. It has lasted for three mornings already, and I doubt its termination before the middle or end of next week. The committee had not pronounced that principle, but only proposed in the third article of Fundamental Rights the acknowledgment of the liberty of conscience and of divine service for all persons. Two parties very far apart in almost all other questions, have united to urge the principle of separation of Church and State—the Radical party, of about 110 members; and the Roman Catholic party, of nearly 70. They know very well that they will separate the moment that the question of delivering the schools from all direct influence of the Church comes on—but they keep together at present; and if I am not greatly mistaken in guessing from the tone of the debate the independence of the Church from the State will have a small majority by the accession of many who do not look upon this as a party question at all, and who follow their own inclinations. Of all principles ever laid down by the German Parliament, this would certainly present the greatest difficulties when you come to the task of execution, and the Roman Catholic Governments in Germany (Bavaria, &c.) would draw very different inferences from the Protestant ones.

PRUSSIA.

A serious riot broke out at Berlin on the 22nd. The Monarchists of Charlottenberg attacked a Democratic club formed in their aristocratic quarter, and beat two popular leaders. The populace went successively to the houses of the Ministers of Commerce and the Interior, and demanded an inquiry; which was promised. They then went to the house of M. Auerwald, and on the "accidental" explosion of two pistols, became very outrageous. A diplomatic soirée was in progress at the time, and the Bavarian Minister was nearly killed by a paving-stone hurled through a window. The mob were not dispersed before they had seriously wounded thirty-eight of the police and Burgher Guard: one policeman was killed; and among the rioters some lives were lost. On the 23rd, arrests had been made and order was restored.

The National Assembly have adopted a new law relative to public meetings. The main point of the law in question is to the effect that no open-air meeting shall take place without twenty-four hours

notice being given to the police. It also fixes certain rates of punishment for those persons attending meetings, making a distinction when they are armed or unarmed, and adds that in the event of an assemblage not separating at the third summons, the armed force will be called upon to disperse it.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The *Constitutionnel* of Sunday announces the arrival of an extraordinary courier from Denmark with the news that an armistice has just been definitely concluded at Kiel, through the exertions of M. Bellecourt, the agent of the French Republic, and the intervention of Mr. Cowley, the representative of Great Britain.

It is stated that the basis of the proposed peace is to be a partition of Schleswig, and that the inhabitants of the duchy are to decide, each for himself, whether he will belong to the Danish or the German part of it.

ITALY.

The new ministry in Turin have published a programme, in which they accept the armistice as a military contract, but not as the basis of a peace. They accept the mediation of France and England, and at the same time make preparations for the national defence.

A republican movement was feared at Genoa, where there was great agitation.

Il Costituzionale Subalpino, of the 23rd, states that Marshal Radetzki had left for Vienna with the English ambassador, with a view to arrange a treaty of peace before the conclusion of the armistice.

A letter from Milan of the 14th, in the *Prussian Monitor*, states that on the 13th Brescia had opened its gates to Marshal d'Aspre, unconditionally. A body of 3,000 Milanese and students of Pavia wanted to resist, but were at first dissuaded from it, and afterwards disarmed. Before withdrawing from Pizzighitone, the Commander of the Piedmontese troops blew up the citadel with all that it contained; 400 persons were the victims of the explosion. The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, of the 19th, states that Peschiera had been given up, after two days' bombardment. It is said that Durando still holds out at Rocca d'Anfo. On the 13th another attack was made upon Garibaldi by the Austrians, but they were again put to flight. By the last accounts the column of Garibaldi was at Germignaga and Macagno, (Lombardy,) and the Austrians had retired to Como.

The Duke of Modena, by a decree of the 15th, has named a commission for the compilation of a constitution. He wears the uniform of the national guard, has adopted the tricoloured flag, and has placed no restrictions whatever on the press.

Venice still holds out, and has appointed Daniel Maccia Dictator. The *Venice Gazette* of the 15th announces that the Assembly had charged the new government to send a message to France to make known that its repeated solicitations for intervention were really made on behalf of the Venetian people. The Chevalier Angelo Mengaldo, ex-commandant of the national guard, had been sent to Paris on this mission.

The Vienna journals contain the following intimation from Trieste, of date the 17th inst.:—Preparations are being made for the blockade of Venice. Twelve vessels, consisting of a frigate, three corvettes, four brigs, and four steamers, are already equipped for the service.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Siebenbürgischer Wolchenblatt* has a letter from Bucharest of the 6th instant, stating that the Turkish commander entered that capital in great state and as a friend. It is hoped at Bucharest that the Sultan will ratify the new constitution of Wallachia, and liberate her "from the hated Russian yoke." But the Wallachian aristocracy are sighing for a Russian army and for the old system.

RUSSIA.

Circumstantial reports, which arrived in London on Thursday, of a revolution in Russia—in Petersburg and Moscow simultaneously—the flight of the Emperor to Cronstadt, and the formation of a Provisional Government, prove to have been German fabrications.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN OPINION OF THE WHIGS.—For the life of me I cannot divine what the British Ministry are doing, and I have met with nobody who knows. Any other men but the Whigs would have died of contempt some months ago, but the Whigs seem to live upon it. There is no more prospect of their going out through that, than of beetles being slain by bad smells. — *Correspondent of the New York Harbinger*.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera is making fearful ravages in Galicia, and the Austrian Consul at Odessa announces that the whole of the south of Russia is suffering from that dreadful scourge. On the 6th instant it broke out at Krasnymstaw, in the government of Lublin, in Poland. At Berlin, up to the 17th (at noon), there had been sixty-nine cases, of which forty-five had proved fatal, seven had been cured, and seventeen were still under treatment. At Archangel it had greatly diminished during the few days preceding the 5th inst. At Cronstadt the cholera was greatly on the decrease, and very few cases are now heard of. A letter from Aleppo, published in the *Constitutionnel* the other day, gives a frightful account of the ravages of the cholera morbus in Asia Minor. The number of deaths increases daily, and between the 17th and 19th of July nearly 1,000 patients succumbed. Belief in predestination prevents the Mahometan part of

the population from taking any precautions, or resorting to any remedies. Since the 15th of July the average diurnal number of deaths has amounted to 140. To aggravate the evil, there are only three European physicians in Aleppo, with a population of 80,000.

SARAWAK.—The Rajah, Sir James Brooke, had arrived, and it appears that the place was rapidly increasing. The natives, as well as the Chinese, come there in great numbers, and are now estimated at nearly 8,000.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON A WOMAN.—On Thursday, at the Central Criminal Court, before Baron Platt, Hannah Leath was found guilty of "feloniously administering to William George Leath, her son, a large quantity of deadly poison called sugar of lead, with intent to murder him." The wretched family had been in the deepest distress for a very long period, which so preyed upon the mind of the unfortunate mother, that in a fit of despair she procured the poison and administered it in tea to her three children on the 18th ult. Several witnesses gave the prisoner the character of a kind-hearted, humane woman, particularly fond of her children, and they also spoke to the extreme poverty to which the family had been reduced. The wretched woman was seated in the dock, apparently in an agony of grief, while the learned judge addressed her in a most impressive manner. It appeared quite clear, said his lordship, that she had not been actuated by any malicious feeling towards her children, but that it was from a desire to preserve them from the misery which she believed to be impending over them that she attempted to destroy them. This, however, was no excuse or justification for her conduct, and although he deeply commiserated her unfortunate position, he had no power to prevent the sentence of death from being recorded against her. The jury had strongly recommended her to the merciful consideration of the court, and he concurred in that recommendation, and he would take care that it was forwarded to the proper quarter, and he should support the recommendation of the jury with his own personal request for a mitigated sentence.

A DISREPUTABLE MINISTER.—John Harris, a Baptist minister, was brought before Mr. Cottingham on Wednesday, charged with obtaining money by means of a fictitious petition for subscriptions in aid of the repairs of a chapel and a school-room attached, in Wales. Mr. Cottingham said, he considered that frauds of the above description, perpetrated under the guise of religion by a person of the prisoner's sacred calling, were of the most aggravated description, and richly deserved punishment. In order, therefore, to give the police an opportunity of apprehending the other person engaged in the offence, he should remand the prisoner until that day week, when he would be brought up for further examination. The prisoner was then sent to the county gaol.

THE SALE AT STOWE.—On Saturday there was no sale at Stowe, but there was, nevertheless, a considerable number of visitors. The sale re-commenced yesterday (Tuesday). Hitherto the proceeds have been estimated at £18,500; but though this be the amount received on the ten days' sale, the proceeds of the remaining twenty-five days of the sale will be relatively much greater, as the paintings, the plate, and others of the most valuable articles, are yet to be disposed of. Great expectations are formed respecting the amount which the paintings will produce. The celebrated portrait of Shakespeare will, it is supposed, bring from £400 to £500. It is impossible to say with any certainty what the entire produce will be, but those conversant with such matters estimate the total proceeds at from £110,000 to £120,000. This is exclusive of the proceeds of the library.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.—The council of the borough of Leeds have set an example to the authorities of other towns, by taking precautionary measures against the expected visitation of the cholera, the following resolutions having been passed at a meeting of the council of the borough of Leeds, on the 9th of August, respecting the burial of the dead:—

Resolved—That considering ample provision is made for the interment of the dead in the outskirts of the town, it is not necessary that interments should take place in the town. That whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the amount of injury to the public health, arising from the practice of intramural interments, it is desirable during the next twelve months, when the cholera is likely to visit our shores, to avoid anything that may in any degree contribute to its severity. That in accordance with this opinion it is not, at present, expedient to open the parish burial grounds, but it is highly desirable that a memorial should be presented to the Bishop of Ripon, requesting him to consent to an order of council, that no further interments shall take place in the burial ground or burial place attached or belonging to the church of Saint Paul, within the township of Leeds, after the 31st day of October, 1848. That the council should order and direct, in pursuance of the 75th section of the Burial Grounds Act, that no further interments should take place in the burial grounds respectively attached to the different chapels in Leeds.

COLLECTING THE SEWER WATER.—On Saturday, a barge of peculiar construction, fitted with enormous tanks and a powerful steam-engine pumping apparatus, was moored by the London Sewage Manure Company, on the north bank of the Thames, near the foot of Hungerford-bridge, and immediately contiguous to the great sewer that here discharges itself into the river. At low water the people on board commenced pumping the sewer water into the tanks, capable of holding about fifty tons, which were filled with this hitherto considered refuse before the tide flowed. This water possesses greater irrigating power than more solid manure, and is said to be worth to the agriculturist from £8 to £12 the ton.

IRELAND.

THE CONVICT JOHN MARTIN.—The result of the investigation held by the Surgeon-General (Sir Philip Crampton) and Dr. Stokes into the state of Mr. Martin's health established the fact that the prisoner had been for some time labouring under confirmed asthma—an infirmity, along with others of a different kind, he shared in common with Mr. John Mitchel. The doctors recommended his removal to a more salubrious situation, and on the morning following he was transferred to the Richmond Penitentiary on the Circular-road.

Mr. T. F. MEAGHER is ill of fever. There is no doubt, though the fact has been denied, that Mr. Duffy suffers from depression and ill health.

THE UNCAPTURED INSURGENT LEADERS.—Mr. Dillon, it is now confidently believed, is in France, although at first the announcement was supposed to be a *ruse*. Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Doheny are also supposed to have escaped, the former to Brest, the latter to America. Mr. Magee is said to have passed to the continent through Scotland, and Mr. Devin Reilly to have got away from Balbriggan, a little town on the coast, 16 miles north of Dublin, in a fishing-boat, whence he got on board the steamer from Drogheda to Liverpool. Another account states that he embarked openly from Dublin for Liverpool, dressed as a groom, and having a led horse with him.

THE POOR RATE is exhibiting some startling evidences of our condition. At Moycullen, Galway, the rate struck for maintenance is 15s. in the pound. I can tell you, from personal knowledge, that no man would take any 50 acres in the barony on lease at 15s. rental per acre. In the town of Galway the rate is 9s. 4d. Upon three divisions in Ennis Union, the rate struck is 6s. 10d., 6s. 8d., and 9s. 7d., respectively. The lowest rate in any division is 2s. 1d. The guardians have determined upon closing the outdoor relief lists, and discouraging the admission of able-bodied paupers to the house. They have established schools for the young, and, altogether, seem to work satisfactorily.—*Daily News*.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S VISIT.—DUBLIN, Aug. 26.—The announcement that Lord John Russell was about to visit Ireland has been the town talk to-day, and the intelligence has not been ill received. Some months since, and the visit would have been a dangerous one to pay; but the events which have passed so rapidly since then have abated or subdued the antipathy felt towards the Premier, and either prostrated his foes or modified their feelings into apathy.

THE ARRESTS.—THE TRIALS.—The number of warrants unexecuted, and still in the hands of the police, is stated to amount to several thousands. It is still uncertain what course will be taken with reference to the trial of the captive leaders, and it is by no means certain whether a special commission will be issued either for Dublin or Tipperary. A change of the *venue* is said to be under consideration, but no definitive conclusion has been arrived at.

WRIT OF ERROR.—Mr. Martin's counsel have served the Attorney-General with notice of their opinion that a challenge to a jurymen, tendered by them and overruled by the judges, is good cause for issuing a writ of error. The challenge was made to a Burgess of the city of Dublin, on the ground that the corporation of Dublin is entitled to the forfeited goods of felons: the Burgess had an interest in convicting a prisoner of felony, as the forfeited goods would go to lower the borough rates.

A CHALLENGE.—After the commission was closed, a message was sent by Mr. Butt to the Solicitor-General on account of an innuendo used in the course of Mr. Martin's trial. Mr. Hatchell said, that "the Attorney-General was a man who made his profession a profession, and not a trade." Mr. Butt sent a note by a "friend," demanding explanation. The Solicitor-General replied—"I did not intend to cast any imputation whatever on your professional conduct or character;" and the matter dropped.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN IRELAND.—*The Morning Chronicle* states that in O'Doherty's case "no fewer than forty-six jurors declined to answer to their names, and submitted to the infliction of fines of £50 each, rather than take their chance of serving an office usually considered to constitute the *decus et tutamen* of free citizenship."

THE CABBAGE STORY.—Mr. Alexander Somerville has visited Ireland, and has (in a letter to Mr. W. M. Young, of Liverpool), proclaimed the statement of the King of Munster's squatting in the cabbage garden—a fable! Mr. Somerville says:—"All the story about his creeping among the cabbages is sheer untruth. He could not have crept among the cabbages without being openly and certainly exposed to be shot from the windows of Farrinory-house."

THE CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD.—The *Times* reporter, who has been stationed for some time at Thurles, the centre of the Irish rebellion, says:—"An overwhelming rebelliousness of spirit has seized upon the people, and it is not the sacrifice of a few lives in an obscure struggle with the constabulary which will stifle the gigantic growth of so many years' agitation. They believe that 'the war,' as they call it, has only been postponed, and that when the priests are won over to the popular cause its triumph is secure. Nor are they without hopes that this result may yet be achieved, for they know how far the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy depends upon pandering to the passions of their followers, and they calculate, not without reason, that time and circumstances will reconcile their pastors

to the perils of an enterprise wherein success would insure them so much. I can only record the profound conviction which I entertain, and which inquiry confirms, that the Roman Catholic clergy are using the present crisis for their own purposes, and that they do not in sincerity seek for the accomplishment of that pacific policy which, considering the first step they took in the recent movement, one would fancy them most disposed to cherish. In a previous letter I adduced some practical evidence on this head. I have now to add, that although General Macdonald has used every means in his power to induce the priests of this district to come forward and urge the people to give up their arms, they have neglected to do so."

DIVISION LIST.

ENGLISH REGIUM DONUM.

In favour of Mr. Lushington's Amendment, 28; against it, 60.

AYES.		
Anderson, A.	Fox, W. J.	Thompson, Colonel
Berkeley, Hon. C. F.	Greene, J.	Thompson, G.
Bright, J.	Grosvenor, Lord R.	Thornely, T.
Brotherton, J.	Hume, J.	Wawn, J. T.
Clay, J.	Keogh, W.	Williams, J.
Cobden, R.	McGregor, J.	Wyld, J.
Crawford, W. S.	Muntz, G. F.	
Drummond, H.	Osborne, R.	
Duncan, G.	Reynolds, J.	
Evans, J.	Salway, Colonel	
Fagan, J.	Tenison, E. K.	
TELLERS.		
Lushington, Mr.		
Kershaw, Mr.		
NOES.		
Adby, T. N.	Hamilton, G. A.	Romilly, Sir J.
Bellew, R. M.	Hawes, B.	Russell, Lord J.
Berkeley, Hon. Capt. Hay	Lord J.	Sheil, Rt. Hon. R. L.
Blackstone, W. S.	Hayter, W. G.	Somerville, Rt. Hon.
Boyle, Hon. Col.	Henley, J. W.	Sir W. M.
Buller, C.	Herbert, H. A.	Talfourd, Sergeant
Burrell, C. M.	Hobhouse, T. B.	Vane, Lord H.
Campbell, Hon. W. F.	Hood, Sir A.	Verney, Sir H.
Clements, Hon. C. S.	Howard, P. H.	Vyse, R. H. R. H.
Cowper, Hon. W. F.	Inglis, Sir R. H.	Ward, H. G.
Craig, W. G.	Jervis, Sir J.	Watkins, Col. L.
Dodd, G.	Jones, Captain	Welllesley, Lord C.
Dundas, Admiral	Labouchere, Rt. Hon.	Wilson, J.
Ebrington, Vis.	H.	Wilson, M.
Elliot, Hon. J. E.	Lewis, G. C.	Wodehouse, E.
Ferguson, Sir R. A.	Mackinnon, W. A.	Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir
Forbes, W.	Morpeth, Viscount	C.
Forester, Hon. G. C.	O'Connell, M. J.	
Forster, M.	Owen, Sir J.	
Freeston, Colonel	Parker, J.	
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir G.	Pinney, W.	
Grosvenor, Earl	Rich, H.	
TELLERS.		
Tufnell, Mr.		
Hill, Lord M.		

IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

In favour of Mr. S. Crawford's Amendment, 13; against it, 46.

AYES.		
Anderson, A.	Fox, W. J.	Wyld, J.
Bowring, Dr.	Greene, J.	
Bright, J.	Muntz, G. F.	
Brotherton, J.	Thompson, Colonel	
Cobden, R.	Thornely, T.	
Drummond, H.	Williams, J.	
TELLERS.		
Crawford, Mr.		
Kershaw, Mr.		
NOES.		
Bellew, R. M.	Hood, Sir A.	Sheil, Rt. Hon. H. L.
Blackstone, W. S.	Howard, P. H.	Sibthorp, Colonel
Boyle, Hon. Col.	Inglis, Sir R. H.	Smith, J. A.
Brown, W.	Jervis, Sir J.	Somerville, Rt. Hon.
Campbell, Hon. W. F.	Jones, Captain	Sir W. M.
Clements, Hon. C. S.	Keogh, W.	Talfourd, Sergeant
Craig, W. G.	Labouchere, Rt. Hon.	Tancred, H. W.
Dunne, F. P.	H.	Turner, E.
Ebrington, Vis.	Lewis, G. C.	Wilson, J.
Ferguson, Sir R. A.	Monsell, W.	Wilson, M.
Forster, Matthew	Moore, G. H.	Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir C.
Freeston, Colonel	Morpeth, Vis.	
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir G.	Palmerston, Vis.	
Hamilton, G. A.	Parker, J.	
Hawes, B.	Plowden, W. H. C.	
Hayter, W. G.	Rich, H.	
Herbert, H. A.	Robinson, G. R.	
Hobhouse, T. B.	Russell, Lord J.	
TELLERS.		
Tufnell, Mr.		
Hill, Lord M.		

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.—A crowded public meeting took place on Tuesday evening, 22nd inst., at the Middleton Arms Assembly-rooms, Kingsland-road, in conjunction with this League. J. Horry, Esq., barrister-at-law, took the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting on the necessity of co-operating at this moment for a reform in the representative system of the country. Messrs. Hyam, W. Bogis, J. Wickham, and others, ably addressed the meeting. Mr. H. Mander May—who was loudly cheered—contended the right of every man to the pale of the constitution. He held it to be highly necessary that a union of the middle and working classes should take place, when success was certain. Mr. May very ably went through the different points of Mr. Hume's motion, and Mr. H. Berkeley's vote by ballot, and earnestly implored the people to join issue in the great movement. Messrs. Adiscot and May proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, after which the meeting broke up at eleven o'clock—the assembly going away highly gratified at the proceedings.

THE QUADRANT COLONNAD.—The Act of Parliament to remove the Quadrant Colonnade is now in operation, and will be shortly enforced. Improvements are to be made in the appearance of the houses. The expense, including the sale of the materials, is not to exceed £9,500. Rates are to be levied to make up the amount.

THE IRISH EDUCATION BOARD sent from its training school last year one hundred and seventy-five Roman Catholic teachers, and nine teachers, members of the Protestant Church—within a fraction of twenty to one in favour of the *Roman Catholics*, in a country where Protestants are certainly more nearly two-fifths than one-third.—*Standard*.

A PUBLIC MEETING (at which nearly £100 was subscribed) has been held in Chelmsford, the native town of the late Chief Justice Tindal, and measures adopted for the erection of a public statue of that learned judge.

THE CHARTISTS AND CONFEDERATES.

At the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, John Shaw was examined on a charge of attending at a seditious meeting, held in the Milton-street Theatre, on the 28th of July. The meeting was called by handbill, and was presided over by Shaw; Government reporters were present. His speech was of considerable length and ability. In its beginning he affected to consider the meeting as one called for a charitable and religious purpose: but he proceeded to introduce the question of the probable situation of Ireland at that moment. He rejoiced to hope that Ireland was then "up;" and, turning to the subject of English Chartism, he said:—

The English Chartists have been from time to time warning the Government, all the time that they have been trampling upon our liberties, of what the ultimate consequences must be; and I do hope and trust—and here is open and advised speaking again—I hope and trust that Irishmen will not be satisfied, and that Englishmen will also fraternize with them—not going for a simple repeal of the Union, but that they will never rest satisfied until they cry out with one thundering voice "Republic for ever!"

Shaw did not impugn the correctness of the report of his speech; but questioned the reporter, with the object of showing that he attempted to preserve order at the meeting in question, and at other meetings where the reporter had seen him. The reporter declared he had done so. The Lord Mayor committed Shaw for trial. Shaw applied to be let out on bail: but the Lord Mayor referred him to the Judges of the Central Criminal Court. The prisoner's demeanour was very respectful, and his remarks intelligent. On retiring he observed that he had got a severe lesson as to the consequences of attending a meeting considered to be unlawful.

Sweeping measures are taken against the Confederates of the Northern counties. Indictments for treasonable conspiracy have been preferred; and on Tuesday true bills were found at Manchester, against no fewer than forty-six persons, many of them those who were arrested and liberated on bail last week. Most of these persons have been arrested. At Liverpool, on the same day, true bills for treasonable conspiracy were found against fourteen persons, including two who are styled "Doctors." At Ashton-under-Lyne, similar bills were found against fifty-four persons of that district. A large number of these two sets have been arrested; but some of those indicted—particularly, it is believed, the two men to whom the actual murder of the constable Bright at Ashton is imputed—have escaped from the country in ships bound for America.

The Confederates at large, undaunted by these measures, hold nightly meetings in both town and country; but never twice in one place, and always by vigilant scouting.

At BRADFORD, on Wednesday night, the police paid a round of visits to the various club-rooms of the Chartists and Confederates in the town of Bradford. Most of them were found empty, but in Emmett's section-room, in Victoria-street, nine men were found, who were all marched off to prison, a number of books and papers in the care of the secretary being taken by the officers. At the house of John Smyth, in Thomas-street, a number of papers were also found, and he, too, was conveyed to prison.

DISSOLUTION OF IRISH CONFEDERATE CLUBS.—On Sunday evening the "Meagher East London" and the "Gorman and Emmett Lambeth Irish Confederate Clubs" followed the example of the "Mitchel," and formally dissolved. The grounds stated were that the government were about to put the Bill for the Security of the Crown in force against the Irish Confederate Clubs, the authorities having obtained evidence bringing the most of them within its clauses. The "Davis," in Dean-street, and the "Felon," in Redcross-street, the only two clubs of any consequence now in existence, are virtually, though not as yet formally, dissolved.

TRIALS AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The trials of certain Chartists for misdemeanour took place on Friday at the Central Criminal Court. The first prisoner was George Snell, aged 32, a shoemaker, who was indicted for a misdemeanour, in having attended and used seditious language at an unlawful meeting in Webber-street, Blackfriars-road. The Attorney-General, in stating the case to the jury, said he had trusted, after the recent convictions for sedition, that the crime would have been suppressed, but unhappily such had not been the result. The learned counsel then detailed the facts attending the prisoner's apprehension, and remarked on the seditious speech he uttered at an open public meeting. Witnesses were called, who sustained the charge, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

James Maxwell Bryson was then put upon his trial, charged with a misdemeanour of a like nature. He also was found guilty. Sentence was deferred in both cases. Two other prisoners applied for time to prepare for their trials, and their request was granted.

On Saturday, Robert Crowe, alias Crone, aged 24, tailor, was indicted for sedition, and was ably defended by Mr. Parry. The only evidence against him was Reuben Brothers, a police-constable, who took notes of a speech made by the defendant at a meeting at 83, Dean-street, Soho. The defendant in the course of his speech said:—

The late insurrection in Paris has shown how easily a crown may be crumbled, and the time is now come for men to be brave, and the game is their own. I do not care for those persons present who wear other people's clothes. I do not care if what I say is criminal. I, for my own part, shall do all in my power during the next week to put a stop to trade, and urge the Irishmen in London to rebellion.

A treasonable address was also found upon the

person of the defendant. After Baron Platt had summed up, the jury retired, and were absent more than two hours, when they returned a verdict of guilty, but at the same time expressed their opinion that it would be better in such cases to have the evidence of two witnesses. The learned Judge remarked that it was no doubt more advisable, but at the same time such a course was not always practicable.

On Monday, J. J. Bezer was indicted and convicted of sedition. He defended himself with great ability and adroitness.

THE SENTENCES upon the three convicted men were then delivered by Baron Platt. Men (he said) had been convicted at a former session of a similar offence and received sentence, but as that sentence did not appear to have had the effect of deterring others from similar courses, it was clear that an increase in the punishment must be resorted to. The increase of the punishment would not be very great, but still there must be some increase on the present occasion. He then sentenced George Snell, Robert Crowe, and John James Bezer, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years, to pay a fine of £10 each to the Queen, and at the expiration of their imprisonment to enter into their own recognisances in £100 with two securities of £50 each to keep the peace for five years. The fourth defendant, Bryson, was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment, and to find the same amount of sureties for five years, and, in addition, to pay a fine of £20; and the whole of the defendants were further ordered to be imprisoned until the sureties were entered into and the fines paid. When the sentence was pronounced, Bryson exclaimed to his companions, "Never mind, brother Chartists, come along." This attempt to cheer his comrades' spirits appeared to have very little effect.

At Liverpool on Monday, Dr. Peter Murray McDouall, the Chartist leader, was convicted of making a seditious speech at Ashton-under-Lyne on the 10th of July, and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

BURNING OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH." LOSS OF 170 LIVES.

The "Ocean Monarch," an American emigrant-ship, left Liverpool on Thursday, having on board 399 persons, crew and passengers. She had not advanced more than fairly into the Irish Channel before she took fire, and in a few hours was burnt to the water's edge; and at least half the number of the persons on board perished!

The beginning of the disaster is described in a letter by Captain Murdock, the commander of the ship. The fire was announced to him at noon, when the ship was off the Great Ormeshead.

I at once went below, and discovered smoke proceeding into the main cabin through one of the after state-rooms. We began without delay to throw water down; but in five minutes afterwards, indeed almost instantly, the after part of the ship burst into flames. We put the ship before the wind, in order to lessen the draught, but were obliged to bring her to again. The fire produced the utmost confusion amongst the passengers—all appeared infatuated and despair; yells and screams of the most horrifying description were given; all control over them was lost; my voice could not be heard, nor my orders obeyed. Finding that nothing could be done with the yards, I caused both of the anchors to be let go, that the ship's head might be to wind, and the fire be kept as abast as possible. The passengers crowded in numbers to the bowsprit to avoid the heat of the flames; many, in alarm and despair, leaped overboard; and, although spars and all loose materials lying about deck were thrown out for them to cling to, a great majority were drowned.

In spite of all that could be done, the flames increased. I gave orders to get the boats out. Two of them were got out; but before the lashings of the others could be cut they were enveloped in flames. The mate and several of the passengers, with part of the crew, got into one of the boats which was lowered, and a portion of the crew with some passengers into the other. The last thing which I did was to throw overboard a top-gallant-yard, with the assistance of the carpenter and one or two men, with a rope attached to it to make it fast alongside, and to tell the people to jump overboard and cling to it; then, finding the flames approaching so rapidly that I could neither get forward nor aft, I was obliged to leave myself overboard.

Some got off in boats; the first mate, Mr. Bragdon, gallantly helped them in their distraction.

At this time, he writes, the confusion was so great—passengers screaming and running against each other—that order was entirely out of the question. On looking round to see what could be done, I saw that the second mate had lowered the stern-boat, and, with three men, had got into it. They were lying by astern. The captain was all this time exerting his utmost to restore order and to save lives. I next saw that some of the crew and passengers were launching the waist-boat. They succeeded, and a crowd pressed eagerly to fill her. They would most assuredly have swamped her, for she did nearly fill. In order to preserve the boat, as essential to the saving of lives, I jumped overboard and swam to the boat. I ordered the rope to be cut; and that being done, she drifted astern. The captain was still on deck. The boat was nearly full of water and without an oar; I managed, by bits of boards, to keep her head to the sea, and by means of hats, shoes, and boots, to bale her out. While thus employed, a cabin-passenger plunged into the water, and made for the boat; I succeeded, by means of boards, to approach and save him. The wind being very fresh, I found it utterly impossible to regain the ship, but still held the boat to windward all that I could. After drifting about four miles to leeward, a sloop picked us up: we were thirteen in number. I do not recollect the name of the schooner. I put the passengers on board; and having got four oars, with four men of the ship's company, I pulled with all energy for the ship. After proceeding about a mile, the "Prince of Wales" steamer, for Bangor, came alongside and took us in tow, and steered for the "Ocean Monarch."

When within about a mile of the ship, we saw a passenger holding on to a life-buoy: I picked him up, and put him on board the steamer.

Mr. Littledale, of Liverpool, had borne down on the burning ship in his yacht, and took up many of the sufferers.

In their maddened despair, he says, women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sank to rise no more. Men followed their wives in frenzy, and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children, also precipitated themselves into the water, in the vain hope of self-preservation; but the waters closed over many of them for ever. No pen can describe this awful scene. As the fire was making its way to the forepart of the vessel, the passengers and crew, of course, crowded still further forward. To the jib-boom they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack—even one lying over another. At length the foremast went overboard, snapping the fastening of the jib-boom; which, with its load of human beings, dropped into the water, amidst the most heart-rending screams both of those on board and those who were falling into the water. Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel, others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery grave.

The chief services in the rescue were rendered by the Brazilian steam-frigate "Affonso," which was out on a trial trip, with the Prince and Princess de Joinville and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale on board. Upwards of 160 persons were saved by the crew of this frigate, and taken on board, to receive the most generous treatment. The Princesses, in particular, were unceasing in active kindness to the multitude of poor women and children who formed a large proportion of the passengers.

The stewardess of the "Ocean Monarch" perished in an attempt to gain the cabin and bring out the gunpowder: she was suffocated by the smoke.

The fire is ascribed to various sources. The *Liverpool Mercury* says:—

It appears that the fire broke out about twelve o'clock. Captain Murdock received his first intimation from the steward, who came to him and said there was a great deal of heat coming up the ventilator. He added, (what afterwards proved to be the fact,) that he believed one of the passengers had made a fire in a wooden ventilator on the third deck, which ran through the captain's state room. The man had mistaken the ventilator for a chimney. Those who have seen the fittings-up of the passengers' berths of an emigrant ship are aware that they are of thin deals and spars, easily ignited; and fire having once gained the mastery, there is little chance of extinguishing it.

Captain Murdock, however, contradicts this—

There was no wooden ventilator on board the ship; the ventilators were of iron. The fire originated, in my opinion, from smoking among the steerage passengers; the night before several pipes were taken from them. The fire was instantaneous; five minutes after it was discovered the whole stern of the ship was in flames. The cargo consisted of iron, dry goods, salt and earthen-ware, the latter being packed in crates stuffed with straw.

The crew appear early to have been influenced by the desire of self-preservation, rather than that of assisting their commander in preserving order, and rendering the best assistance they could to their fellow-sufferers; the masts were suffered to fall as they consumed—nothing was cut away; and the only seaman-like operation performed by them, after the extent of the calamity was ascertained, was to bring her to anchor. Many of the passengers rendered praiseworthy assistance to their poor fellow-sufferers.

The greater portion of the sufferers were emigrants from the South of Ireland. The greater part of those lost were women and children. The passengers consisted principally of young men and women. Those in the second cabin were English.

A committee has been formed at Liverpool for the relief of the sufferers. Various performances are to take place in aid of this purpose. £800 has been already collected, exclusive of clothes, provisions, &c. The members of the northern bar, though many had departed, subscribed £140. The "Ocean Monarch" went down at her anchors at half past one on Friday morning. Except the solid timbers about the stem, on which was the figure-head in an almost perfect state, the fire had consumed the whole of her upper works to within a few inches of the water's edge. As she gradually settled herself into the sea, large volumes of flames rushed forward with a hissing and crackling sound, till at length the water completely buried her.

FORGERIES OF LORD ARBUTHNOTT.—The *Montrose Standard* publishes a statement to show that the forgeries with which Lord Arbuthnot is charged were the work of an insane man. The grand jury at Stonehaven, who returned a true bill for forgery, made a representation to the Lord-Advocate of their belief that the offender was insane: they had wished formally to inquire into the point in their capacity of jurymen, but the Clerk of Arraignment told them they could only consider the matter of fact, and on that they found a true bill. It has been the conviction of his intimates, that insanity had been making advances on Lord Arbuthnot for many years. It is traced to an accident in 1829, when he was thrown from his gig, and his skull was fractured, so that pieces of the frontal bone had to be removed: a surgeon then foretold the ruin of the mind.

RATHER PREMATURE.—On the morning which had been fixed upon for the execution of Burton, at Huntingdon, a packet of tolerable size arrived at the station in that town, directed to some one unknown. As it was not called for at the end of ten days, it was opened and found to contain a large quantity of the "last dying speeches and confession of Charles Burton," ready for immediate circulation; but which the respite which he has received rendered of no service.

DEATH OF ALDERMAN BURD, OF MANCHESTER.

John Burd, Esq., Alderman of the city of Manchester, died at his own residence, in Higher Broughton, on the 18th instant. He was aged fifty-eight years, thirty-three of which he had spent in Manchester. He was a native of Shropshire; and, when twenty-five years old, was richer in the resources of industry and enterprise than in the capital of trade. Through persevering application to business, and success in commerce, he acquired wealth, and became one of the principal partners in the firm, Fletcher, Burd, and Wood. The last gentleman named of this house, died only a few weeks ago, retired from business, esteemed and honoured as a Christian and benevolent man. Mr. Burd entered into partnership with his own sons, three of whom survive him, and affectionately deplore his demise; while, by principle and character, their friends confidently anticipate they will honour his name. His bereaved widow, a much loved and venerated parent and friend, and her two daughters, with other relations, truly mourn the departed, though not as those who "have no hope." Mr. Burd bequeathed a full and gratifying testimony of his assured confidence in, and love to, Christ as his Redeemer. Inflammation, affecting the substance of the brain and causing effusion, was the disease which carried him off. He had not, therefore, in his last moments, the power to signify the strength of his faith or the peace of his mind, as he did in the earlier hours of his brief suffering. But his character, as a member of a Christian church, under the pastoral care, first, of the Rev. W. Roby, and then of the Rev. Richard Fletcher; and finally in the church of which his son-in-law, Dr. Nolan, is pastor, and of which he himself was recently chosen a deacon, along with two of his sons, well sustained his latest testimony of the sincerity and reality of his religion, and the faithfulness of his attachment to the service of God; the Rev. Dr. Halley conducted the service at his grave, and the Rev. Richard Fletcher preached his funeral sermon.

Mr. Burd was a steadfast and enlightened Nonconformist; repudiating all State interference with religion, and all magisterial authority in the Church; he declined the payment of Church-rates, and suffered repeatedly by distraint upon his goods and great pecuniary loss, rather than countenance legal exactions for Church purposes. He cordially co-operated with the Anti-State-Church Association, and presided at some of its public meetings in Manchester. His countenance, and the liberality of his purse, were generously lent to promote the cause when few of the civic dignitaries, or leading Dissenters of that town, would sympathize in the movement. Yet so consistent was his whole character, and so judicious were his proceedings, that it was the desire of his municipal colleagues he should fill the chair of mayoralty.

It has been truly stated, that, "without being a prominent public man, he was always ready to give his liberal, and even munificent aid, to the promotion of reform, free-trade, religious liberty, and education; and he attained a high station in our commercial and manufacturing community by the exercise of early and continued industry, and by the undeviating maintenance of the fair dealing, honour, and integrity, which are the highest characteristics of our English tradesmen."

Mr. Burd's philanthropy, benevolence, and friendship, endeared him to a large circle; but much that he did for religious and ecclesiastical purposes was unknown to others,—the hand of grateful and sincere friendship traces these memorials of his worth. It was a pleasant duty to co-operate with him in doing good. He was a warm-hearted and zealous friend of Ireland. He was a true and constant benefactor to the cause of Missions for home and foreign lands. But few excelled him in liberal contribution and attachment to the London Missionary Society. He was the early and constant personal friend of Robert Moffat, the benefactor of Africa. He was no fickle associate, or temporizing changeling. His zeal was constant, and his hand was free to sustain the enterprise of those Associations which sought the welfare of mankind.

NEW DESCRIPTION OF WHEAT.—Advices from St. Petersburg, to the 12th of August, mention that a new variety of the Arnautka wheat has recently been discovered and cultivated in Bessarabia. It is called the Kolus, or large-eared wheat, on account of the peculiar beauty of its ears. At present, it is limited to mere seed-wheat, and fetches twice the price of the ordinary Arnautka. One other and more important peculiarity of this grain is, that it is less affected by drought than any other varieties. At the same time it possesses several other features, being distinguished by its greater fertility, its deep amber colour, and its earlier ripening. This important discovery was made by a peasant of the name of Bulatowisch, in the village of Troitzk, in the district of Bender, who, being a close observer of nature, detected in his crops certain ears which were larger, and became ripe more speedily, than the rest of the crop. These he collected and sowed separately, and the result was an abundant harvest, and the introduction of a new and valuable variety of wheat. The event had created a great sensation amongst the agriculturists and dealers in grain, and the new wheat well merits being named after its discoverer.—*Chronicle*.

"A shark was recently caught at Nahant," the *New York Harbinger* states, "the stomach of which contained, among other things, a pair of boots, two horse shoes, and a 4th of July oration—the latter (our informant says) as undigested as it was the day it came from the author."

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

It is stated that the Marquis of Breadalbane will be appointed to succeed to the office of Lord Chamberlain, which the Earl of Spencer is about to resign.

THE PREMIER'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—At last a Minister is going to Ireland; and not only a Minister, but the Minister. Lord John Russell will start for Dublin in a day or two. He goes, not to supersede, nor to control, nor to direct Lord Clarendon. The man whose sagacity, courage, and self-reliance have saved Ireland from the horrors of anarchy and the carnage of rebellion, required no coadjutor and no adviser. His own intelligence had dictated the means, his own intrepidity had dared the consequences, of suppressing a revolution which might have shaken England to her centre, and perpetuated the disorganization of the empire. But Lord John Russell goes himself to observe the state of that distracted island, to see its real grievances, to examine their causes, and to confer upon their remedies.—*Times*.

In reply to various applications for appointments to offices vacant in the New Forest and elsewhere, in consequence of recent disclosures before Lord Duncan's Committee, it has been intimated that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government at present to fill up any of these vacancies.—*Globe*.

Baron Neumann arrived in London on Wednesday, charged, it is reported, with a special mission from the Austrian Government.

THE DESIGNS OF THE YANKEE CONFEDERATES.—The *United Service Gazette* states that the Earl of Dundonald, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-chief in the West Indies, is fully advised of certain designs of the "Yankee Confederates" on Bermuda in behalf of Mitchel. "He has despatched the Scourge steam-sloop, Commander Wingrove, from Halifax to Bermuda, with detailed instructions to the authorities there how to act in the event of the contemplated rescue being attempted. His lordship has sent home a comprehensive report on the general defences of the island, and the channels through which approaches must be made; and has offered some valuable suggestions to the Board of Ordnance for a general plan of naval and military defences for Bermuda."

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—Saturday being the birthday of Prince Albert, a *fête* took place in the grounds at Osborne. Tippoos Saib's tent and several large marquees were erected upon the lawn, opposite to the principal entrance; and most of the residents in the neighbourhood, as well as some of the principal visitors at Cowes and Ryde, were invited.

THE UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT. Mr. G. Cornwall Lewis, M.P., and Mr. Waddington, will both remain in town during the necessary absence of Sir G. Grey in attendance upon her Majesty. The Attorney-General will also be in readiness, in case his services as chief legal adviser should be at any time necessary.

THE MINISTERIAL WHITEBAIT DINNER, in anticipation of the termination of the parliamentary session, took place on Saturday, at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now apprehended that it will be impossible to name an earlier day than Tuesday, the 6th of September, for the prorogation. The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be debated on Monday (this day). On Tuesday, the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill will be read a third time, and it is feared not without a further debate and division. There are also some Spirit Duties and other financial questions to be considered, after which the House of Commons must wait for the assent of the Lords to the bills necessary for the winding-up of the session. The real business, however, is not expected to extend in the House of Commons beyond Thursday next.—*Observer*. [The Queen is to prorogue the Parliament in person.]

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Queen has expressed her pleasure to embark at Woolwich on Saturday, the 2nd of September, and proceed direct to Aberdeen, where her Majesty and Prince Albert will land on the following Monday morning, and travel in the royal carriages by land along the banks of the Dee to Balmoral, the intended future Scottish residence of royalty.

THE WINDSOR BRANCH OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, extending at present from Richmond to Datchet, is now open to passengers.

A PUBLIC MEETING, convened by the Reform League, has been held in Birmingham, at which an address to the Queen, praying that Parliament may not be prorogued until measures have been adopted to mitigate the calamities arising out of the present commercial distress, was agreed to, as was a petition to the House of Commons with the same prayer.

FROST IN SCOTLAND.—On the night of Sabbath and the morning of Monday last, Brechin was visited by a very severe frost, so strong as to be without precedent in the month of August. We have not learned to what degree the mercury fell; but in low-lying or cold situations, the potato-fields, as well as other exotic productions of our gardens, both culinary and floral, attest the fact; all of them being much blackened, and in several cases destroyed. The nights have been very cold for the last eight days, and the ripening of the crops must in consequence be much retarded.—*Dundee Courier*.

Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., has abstained from flesh diet for thirty-nine years.

SCHEMES OF A SWINDLER.—A WARNING TO THE FAIR SEX.—A case last week came before the magistrates at Sunderland, which caused those who are fond of tittle-tattle considerable employment. For us it will point a moral, if it does not adorn a tale; and a very homely and useful moral too—that lies like fowls come home to roost. It appears a rather good looking young lady, a tradesman's daughter, had gained the affections of a young man in the town; but her parents, thinking it not a good enough match, sent the young lady off to Scarborough to spend the season and be out of the way. That *ruse*, of course, did not do for the lover, who shortly after got upon her track and was soon by her side at Scarborough. Vain of his lady, he had introduced her to *ton* as an heiress from the North; and amongst the other gentlemen of fashion to whom he introduced her, was a Lieutenant Gordon, of the Indian army. The Lieutenant, struck with her charms, or her fortune in prospect, proposed and was accepted; the other luckless swaine being turned to the right-about. Now comes the *dénouement*. They ran off to York, were married in an inn, it is supposed fictitiously, and were duly chronicled in the columns of the *York Herald* as married. The announcement ran on:—"On Thursday, the 20th inst., at York, W. H. Gordon, Esq., lieutenant wallallah of the light dragoons, (one of the three officers of that corps who survived the fearful slaughter at Bhurtpoor), son of Lieutenant Col. Gordon, of Danisbury Park, to Frances, youngest daughter of Thomas Wright, Esq., of Sunderland." The bridal party then came on to Sunderland, and were duly introduced to the lady's relatives, who no doubt were very proud of such an aristocratic connexion. They staid at Sunderland for a fortnight, and managed to run up a bill at one of the principal hotels to the tune of something like £30. The landlord not being over and above confident in the integrity of his customer, presented his bill, but the bridegroom, like other great men, not being provided with the ready, draws a bill upon an army-agent in London, which was endorsed by the father-in-law. He, with his bride, shortly after left Sunderland for York; but not until the father-in-law had presented his daughter with a gold watch worth forty pounds. On their arrival at York, the bridegroom sent the gold watch off to an engraver's, to get his armorial bearings engraved upon it. A few days transpire, and the bill is returned from London with "no effects" written upon it. The India-house knows nothing about Lieutenant Gordon; the watch is found at a pawn-shop; and the Lieutenant turns out to be a swindler, and a member of the "swell-mob." He is captured with his bride at Folkestone, and is brought down to Sunderland in custody, and is committed to gaol for forgery, and so ends the first chapter in the strange, eventful, and mournful history. Here we have a case thrown upon the surface of society for us all to ponder over. An ambition for social distinction, which in such cases is like the apples of the Dead Sea, beautiful to the sight, but full of bitterness and rottenness within, has entailed ruin, disgrace, and misery upon all involved.—*From a Correspondent*.

THE WEATHER IN DUBLIN.—Fine weather set in on Saturday, and has continued since; and the few accounts from the provinces which reached this morning are decidedly of a favourable nature. Several reports hold out hopes that, after all, the potato blight will not be much more extensive than that of the last year.

PROPOSED PEACE CONVENTION.—Our readers are aware that, some time since, an aggregate meeting of the friends of peace was proposed to be held at Paris during the autumn, with the view of forwarding the progress of peaceful sentiments at the present juncture. We believe, however, that the committee appointed to make arrangements for the proposed visit to the French capital have, on the suggestion of Elihu Burritt, who is now in Paris, reluctantly abandoned the project. The policy of this decision is unquestionable:—

The French Government (says Mr. Burritt) is at direct issue with the masses on this point [the Italian question]. Now here is a very serious difficulty—for a large deputation of Englishmen should come over to Paris for the purpose we contemplate, the French people, it is feared, would insist that it was entirely an English demonstration in favour of the French Government, and consequently *political* in the most obnoxious sense. The Government can scarcely stem the tide of public opinion that is setting in for interference in Italy. That tide is also opposed to an alliance with England, which shall prevent this interference. Therefore it is suggested, that such a demonstration as we propose would be regarded by the populace as directed against them, and in favour of the Government policy.

As this unforeseen state of public opinion in France renders it unsuitable to attempt holding the Convention in Paris during the present year, the committee have determined to take immediate steps for securing the co-operation of friends favourable to its being held in Brussels, at as early a date as the arrangements can be made—probably about the 20th of September.

LOUIS BLANC IN ENGLAND.—Our Brussels correspondent, writing on the 28th instant, states that Louis Blanc had arrived at Ghent, where he was arrested on account of his having no passport. He was, by order of the Government, set at liberty on Monday morning; and it was understood that he intended to proceed to England on Tuesday. We since learn, on reliable authority, that he arrived at Dover yesterday, and is now, most probably, in London. It is reported that General Cavaignac, on hearing of the escape of Caussidière and Louis Blanc, said, "So much the better; it is one difficulty the less in our way."—*Daily News*.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Among other arrangements making for agitating the question of State-establishments of religion during the autumn and winter months, is, we understand, a visit to Wales by Mr. Edward Miall, as a deputation from the Association. We believe that the second week in October is fixed upon for the first public meeting in the Principality, which it is proposed should take place at Newport. A plan of operations in the various districts of England yet unvisited by the society is under consideration, and a series of public meetings in all the metropolitan boroughs is determined on.

LITERATURE.

The Number and Names of the Apocalyptic Beasts: with an Explanation and Application. In two parts. Part I. By DAVID THOM, Ph. D., A.M., Minister of Bold-street Chapel, Liverpool. London: H. K. Lewis, Gower-street.

THE discussion of theological tenets, important as we deem it in its own place, was not the purpose for which the *Nonconformist* was instituted, nor may we step out of our charmed circle at the call of any spirit, albeit possessed of talents and goodness equal to those of the author of this volume. Whilst, therefore, we leave to other organs the task of controverting or approving the views here adopted, we may fairly notice a work of extraordinary research and comprehensive learning. Whatever the principles adopted in the solution of the Apocalypse, the names and number of the beast or beasts must be admitted to constitute a cardinal point in its interpretation. The author looks upon the book as antecedent to the destruction of Jerusalem; as the summary of all the preceding writings of inspiration; and as "the opening up of the mind and kingdom of the glorified Jesus, in contrast with the views of earthly men, and with the nature and constitution of earthly kingdoms." In a very clear and logical method, he then advances, through many gradations, to his interpretation. He takes the mystical number 666 as applying to both the beasts mentioned in "the Revelation; that, namely, which has seven heads and ten horns," and that spoken of as having "two horns like a lamb, whilst it spoke like a dragon." He enters into various forms of arithmetical calculation, adopted by the Romans, Greeks, and Hebrews. He describes, with equal clearness and learning, the various conjectures hazarded upon this intricate subject in different ages, classing them as—those which are glaringly destitute of any foundation—those which if not the truth, may make some approach to it—and those which the author regards as true solutions. There is scarcely an opinion on the subject—certainly none of note—which is not fairly stated, and fully analyzed. Dr. Thom takes the true explication to be "in the principle of the indefinite or the creaturely internal, instead of in the finite or creaturely external. The first beast he finds in 'H O P H N, the mind, which, according to his interpretation, is in opposition to the spirit, and means the fleshly intelligence; and the second beast, with two horns, as having its solution in EKKΛΗΣΙΑΙ ΣΑΡΚΙΚΑΙ, or *fleshly churches*. The letters contained in these two phrases make up respectively the number 666, and contain, it is supposed, the solution of the problem. We will not be tempted into the theological arena; but whether the interpretation be true or not, we unfeignedly believe the practical doctrine—that fleshly churches are the monsters which ravage the Christian community, present the great obstacle to the kingdom of Christ, and are fore-doomed to be destroyed. But the merits of this work do not rest upon the author's peculiar views. It is a perfect encyclopædia of opinions upon its subject, and the student of prophecy ought to know that in no book, so far as we know, will he meet with such accurate and varied information. Regarded alone as a *synopsis criticorum* it is invaluable.

Memoir of the Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D., of Ruthwell. By his Son, the Rev. G. J. C. DUNCAN, of North Shields. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Co.

THIS is a well-written Memoir of a man of large benevolence and extensive influence. Nor is it wanting in some adventures which give it interest. Henry Duncan, a descendant of some of the Scottish Covenanters, was educated at St. Andrew's College, and afterwards settled as a minister of the Kirk. In the early years of his public course, he had no adequate views of the work in which he was engaged, though his duties were always performed with more than propriety, except in the instance when he held conjointly the offices of gospel minister and captain of a volunteer troop; and was known, after a night on guard, to put off on the Sunday morning his red coat for a black one. To Dr. Duncan the public are indebted for the large benefits which Savings' Banks have conferred upon the community. Not that he was the actual originator; since societies under the patronage of the wealthy had been already established at Tottenham under Priscilla Wakefield, at Wexford, and Bath; but that he first demonstrated that the system might be self-sustaining, and that it was adapted to the poor generally; whilst he made large personal efforts and sacrifices to obtain its legal establishment. He was in every respect a friend to the poor, and was ingenious in devising plans for their advantage. Although it is unknown at what precise point of his life and ministry Dr. Duncan became thoroughly imbued with Christian sentiment, it is certain that his character gradually matured as he advanced in life. In 1806 he began to detach himself from the party calling themselves *Moderates*, till at length he became completely one with the *Non-Intrusionists*, and came out with

them from the Establishment. We need scarcely repeat our oft-expressed views on the general question of this disruption, exemplifying as it did the oft-witnessed union of upright consciences with cloudy intellects. The former we shall ever admire; the ministers seceding had much to sacrifice, and they sacrificed nobly their all; the latter can only be accounted for by that prevailing love of "respectability"—to use a well-known term—which has made many an ex-Churchman keep as near the church-wall as he can, though he dares no longer be within it; and which does more to pervert men's intellects upon ecclesiastical questions than all the books that were ever written, or all the leaves and fishes that were ever distributed. Dr. Duncan's death was not long in following this event. In "full age," "fully ripe," he came to his grave, February 1846.

The following adventure belongs to a period when railways had not as yet "cut up the country," nor had the banking system introduced those commercial conveniences which render the occurrence of similar accidents, at least in that district, almost impossible. He was travelling from Warrington to Liverpool, charged with the care of a considerable sum of money, divided into paper rouleaus, and deposited in the saddle-bags of his horse. A thunder-storm came on, and its accompanying heavy rain unloosed his paper envelopes, and before the rider was prepared for the misfortune, his gold poured out like the rain itself, and was buried in the mud of the road. The traveller lost no time in dismounting, and endeavouring to secure his treasure.

"He had just begun to make a narrower scrutiny, when he was accosted by an old woman whose appearance showed her to be a vagrant. She began, unasked, to aid him in the search, but her assistance was not coveted, and the banker's clerk gave her a civil, but very intelligible intimation that her services could be dispensed with. He then rode forward a few hundred yards to a turnpike-gate, where he asked and obtained from the gate-keeper the accommodation of a private room. Here he counted over his gold, and found to his dismay that he still wanted eleven pieces. In considerable agitation he returned to the spot, but not to find matters as he had left them. Ten or twelve men had already mustered on the road, and were prosecuting a search after the lost treasure with the greatest eagerness. The mud had been literally raked with their fingers for some hundred yards, and he could not doubt that they were already in possession of some portion of the missing gold. He asked them if they had made any discovery, but the only reply he received was a volley of imprecations. He had insulted and maltreated, they affirmed, an old helpless woman, who only sought to serve him; and if he did not speedily leave the place, they were ready to take signal vengeance. Not knowing well how to obtain redress, he returned to his former shelter. While deliberating on his loss, six of his guineas were brought by the finders, and offered to him for a trifling reward, which he gladly consented to give, not questioning whether he had received a faithful tale of what they had gathered, and rejoicing that his loss was not greater than he could easily supply."

The French Revolutions from 1789 to 1848. By T. W. REDHEAD. No. 1. Edinburgh: Chambers.

THIS is the first of six parts, to appear in monthly succession. It is written with spirit and ease, and is an extremely pleasant little book. The personal anecdotes greatly enliven it. When complete, we will devote a column to its more comprehensive review. The present number brings the history down to the Ministry of Dumouriez.

Chronicles of the Crusades. Being Contemporary Narratives of the Crusade of Richard Cœur de Lion, by RICHARD OF DEVIZES and GEOFFREY DE VINSANF; and of the Crusade of St. Louis, by Lord JOHN DE JOINVILLE. With illustrative Notes and Index. London: H. G. Bohn.

It is a high treat to read the history of the Crusades, not *rechauffé* in a modern dish, but from the originals themselves—at least, the originals translated from the Latin and French, in which languages, as then written, few of our readers could follow them. The personal exertions and extraordinary prowess of him of the lion-heart are here given in full-length portraiture. Saint Louis is exhibited in a still more graphic manner. This the reader must verify for himself. We give an extract of a recorded incident, because the reputation attached to certain English towns in that day is amusing.

"A certain French Jew" had taken compassion upon a Christian lad, whom he advised to seek his fortunes in England. The young man "having nothing in his hands but a staff, nothing in his wallet but a cobbler's awl," received from him the following advice:—

"Be of good courage, forget your own people and native land, for every land is the home of the brave, as the sea is for the fish, and as the whole of the wide world is for the bird. When you have entered England, if you should come to London, you will quickly pass through it, as that city greatly displeases me. . . . Go not to the dances of panders, nor mix yourself up with the herds of the stewards; avoid the tallies and the dice, the theatre and the tavern. You will find more braggadocios there than in all France, while the number of flatterers is infinite—stage-players, buffoons, those that have no hair on their bodies, garramantes, pick-thanks, catamites, effeminate Sodomites, lewd musical girls, druggists, lustful persons, fortune-tellers, extortioners, &c. &c.—this whole crew has filled every house. So if you do not wish to live with the shameful, you will not dwell in London. . . . If you should land near Canterbury, you will have to lose your way, if even you should pass through it. It is an assemblage of the vilest, entirely devoted to their ——— I know not whom, but

who has been lately canonised, and had been the Archbishop of Canterbury [A'Beckett], as everywhere they die in the open streets for want of bread and employment. Rochester and Chichester are mere villages, and they possess nothing for which they should be called cities, but the sees of their bishops. Oxford scarcely, I will not say satisfies, but sustains, its clerks. Exeter supports men and beasts with the same grain. Bath is placed, or rather buried, in the lowest parts of the valleys, in a very dense atmosphere and sulphury vapour, as it were at the gates of hell. Nor yet will you select your habitation in the northern cities, Worcester, Chester, Hereford, on account of the desperate Welshmen. York abounds in Scots, vile and faithless men, or rather, rascals. The town of Ely is always putrefied by the surrounding marshes. In Durham, Norwich, or Lincoln, there are few of your disposition among the powerful; you will never hear any one speak French. At Bristol there is nobody who is not, or who has not been, a soapmaker, and every Frenchman esteems a soap-maker as he does nightmen. After the cities, every market, village, or town, has but rude and rustic inhabitants. Moreover, at all times, account the Cornish people for such as you know our Flemish are accounted in France. For the rest, the kingdom itself is generally most favoured with the dew of heaven and the fatness of the earth; and in every place there are some good, but much fewer in them all than in Winchester alone."

A Guide to Family Devotion, in a Series of Supplications, Prayers, and Thanksgivings. By the Rev. E. BAKER. Second Edition. W. E. Painter, 342, Strand.

THE composition of prayers is, as all modern forms of prayer and thanksgiving testify, an extremely difficult task. Nothing requires a more perfect command of expressive words, and of carefully selected scriptural expressions. The tone of these prayers is solemn and subdued; and rather quiet than forcible. We do not always catch the author's meaning, as in p. 49. "Pardon thy servants, whensoever we have sought to turn thee aside from thy work of crucifixion and death, either in ourselves or in others." Nor do we always like his metaphors.

The Duties and Defects of Dissenters of the Present Day in Reference to the Ecclesiastical Establishments of this Country. In Twelve Lectures. By the Rev. W. THORN, Winchester. London: Jackson and Walford.

AN extract made just now, cited Winchester as having more good in it than most other places in the kingdom. How far this may be true of its inhabitants, in general we do not profess to know. We know that so far as unflinching attachment to Dissent goes, and in the person of Mr. Thorn alone, it has a large pre-eminence. Here, in a small volume, is a large collection of strong, burning words, a perfect fusillade of statements and arguments. We could desire no greater treat than to have an opportunity of reading some of these home-thrusts to gentlemen whom we will not further designate, and to observe how they look under their operation. We might perhaps be able to point out a passage or two in the course of these fully-printed pages, which does not perfectly commend itself to our judgment. These apart, we are sure that good service will be done by the amplest circulation of their truths. They will convince the sincere; as for those who are otherwise, we have little hope, except that these truths may bring a blush into the cheeks—a transient testimony to the convictions it is inconvenient to acknowledge. Mr. Thorn understands the force of his subject, and not less the powers of the English language, by means of which he treats that subject better than most men living.

Studies of First Principles. No. 4. Independency. A Study of an Independent of an Old School. By J. B. BROWN. London: Ward and Co.

"THE moment that the life of our Independency is sought in our mode of worship, our Church government, our doctrinal belief, not in the men who compose our churches, that moment the heart of Independency dies." So writes Mr. Brown; and though "the Nonconformist" is not an "Independent," we say on behalf of that body—true, most true.

"The great want of the Independent Church is Independent men." . . . If we have them not, let us honestly blot out the name Independent from our banner, and reverse our spear and shield. What kind of man a genuine honest Independent is, it may profit us much to inquire; and the best way to get at the very heart of it is, to take the question out of the region of dusky ecclesiastical strife, through which, unless we climb high, it is hard to get a clear view, and ask ourselves what sort of a man the Independent was three thousand years ago." The author then develops, in a short exposition, the character of Micaiah, the son of Imlah, as a specimen of real Independency, external forms of it being laid aside, and inquires whether the determination of the spiritual man to speak "what the Lord has bidden" him, be that which influences Dissenters in the present day. Mr. Brown writes somewhat vaguely, and we think he would gain much by more definiteness and concentration, but his views appear to us altogether right. This second pamphlet is, however, in our opinion, inferior to the first.

The Reviewer offers acknowledgment for the following:—

Bohn's Standard Library: Milton's Prose Works, Vol. I.—The Martyr of Demerara.—Tales, Essays,

and Poems, by JOSEPH GOSTICK. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—*The Christian Citizen, his Duty to the Government and his Fellow-Subjects; a Lecture delivered in the Baptist Chapel, Sudbury, Suffolk.* By S. MURCH. The argument of this pamphlet is the duty of the Christian to pay church-rates. As, however, there is no novelty in the writer's statements, it is scarcely necessary for us to retread the ground of so old a question. If the author be right, all reforms, civil and ecclesiastical, are henceforth untenable.—*A Dialogue between John Bullman and Patrick Kelly on the subject of Repeal.* J. W. Parker.—*Mechanic's Organ,* No. 10. B. L. Green.—*The Adequate Support of the Christian Ministry.* By J. NOBLE. Leicester: Wicks.—*Revolution in Europe, No. 3, July 1848.* Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—*Scottish Temperance Review, July.* We thank our friends for these pamphlets; our space will not allow us to notice them more particularly.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

SHAKESPEARE'S DESCRIPTIONS.—Shakespeare, who, amidst the pressure of his animated action, has scarcely ever time and opportunity to introduce deliberate descriptions of natural scenes, does yet so paint them by occurrences, by allusions, and by the emotions of the acting personages, that we seem to see them before our eyes, and to live in them. We thus live in the midsummer night in the wood; and in the latter scenes of the *Merchant of Venice* we see the moonshine brightening the warm summer night, without direct descriptions. An actual and deliberate description of a natural scene occurs, however, in *King Lear*, where Edgar, who feigns himself mad, represents to his blind father, Gloucester, while on the plain, that they are mounting to the summit of Dover Cliff. The picture drawn of the downward view into the depths below actually turns one giddy.—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

FINGAL'S CAVE.—Fingal's cave is indeed a most magnificent example of nature's architecture. A vast archway of nearly seventy feet in height, supporting a massive entablature of thirty feet additional, and receding for about 280 feet inwards—the entire front, as well as the great cavernous sides, being composed of countless complicated ranges of gigantic columns, beautifully joined, and of most symmetrical though somewhat varied forms; the roof itself exhibiting a rich grouping of overhanging pillars, some of snowy whiteness from the calcareous covering by which they have become encrusted—the whole rising from, and often seen reflected by, the ocean waters—forms truly a picture of unrivalled grandeur, and one on which it is delightful to dwell even in remembrance. How often have we since recalled to mind the regularity, magnitude, and loftiness of those columns, the fine overhanging cliffs of small prismatic basalt to which they give support, worn by the murmuring waves of many thousand years into the semblance of some stupendous Gothic arch,—

"Where through the long-drawn aisle, and fretted vault," the wild waters ever urge their way, and the receding sides of that great temple, running inwards in solemn perspective, yet ever and anon, as ocean heaves and falls, rendered visible in its far sanctuary by the broad and flashing light reflected by the foaming surges sweeping onwards from below! There the broken and irregular gallery which overhangs that subterranean flood, and from which, looking upwards and around, we behold the rich and varied hues of red, green, and gold, which gives such splendid relief to the deep and sombre-coloured columns—the clear bright tints with sparkle beneath our feet, from the waving yet translucent sea—the whole accompanied by the wild, yet mellow and sonorous moan of each successive billow which rises up at the sides, or rolls over the finely-formed caverns of the lowlier and disjointed pillars: these are a few of the features of this exquisite and most singular scene which cannot fail to astonish the beholder.—*Watson's Travels.*

A FREEHOLD ESTATE FOR THE PEOPLE.—There is one great estate belonging to the people of Christendom, an estate which has been transmitted to successive generations in fee simple, in the fullest freehold ownership and occupation. The estate consists in a debt of more than £2,000,000,000 contracted by sixteen European nations in sacrificing upon the altar of Mars about twenty millions of their subjects and citizens. This is merely the arrearage due from the people for the costs of their immolation; it is but a tithe of what they have paid on the human slaughter-bills since the Reformation. This vast debt is what the people have earned by destroying each other in war. It is a great estate, and yields them an annual revenue of property, crime, and wretchedness. Then there is another source of similar income to the people. The Christian governments of Christendom expend about £200,000,000 annually, in preparing for future wars, which, added to the interest of their aggregate war debt, at five per cent., rises to the sum of £300,000,000, which has to be raised every year by sinking the condition of the people still lower. The annual war-tax on the inhabitants of Europe may be put down at £2 a head from the infant in the cradle to the man tottering into the grave beneath the weight of one hundred years! To pay the principal of this war-debt of Christendom it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least £2 on every inhabitant of the globe. Let the people think on these things.—*Elihu Burritt.*

PALM FOREST.—In the evening I walked with the prince along this magnificent avenue. Few only of the people followed us, in spite of their curiosity; for it was late, and these superstitious folk have an

extreme dread of the evil spirit, although I fear they have not any distinct or lively impression concerning God. As sunset draws near, the fragrance of the numberless flowers becomes more delightful; the air is soft and balmy as on a fine summer evening at home; and throughout all nature, seems to begin with renewed freshness. Myriads of frogs cause the air to resound with their voices, croaking in every variety of tone;—the palm-trees are filled with minas,—black, thrush-like birds, with long yellow legs and reddish yellow flaps or carbuncles hanging below their eyes. These birds, in concert with the crows, keep up a most intolerable screaming; and a host of insects, members of the numerous families of frog-hoppers, grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts, chime in with their soprano to complete the harmony of the concert. Several of these minas, whose peace, as they are held sacred, had never before been broken by the shot of a gun, fell by the prince's aim. To our right hand, at the end of the grove of palm, stood a house of very singular appearance, raised on a high foundation-wall of stone, but constructed in a neat and tasteful style, of fine wood, with a carved roof, altogether much resembling a Swiss cottage. It was the priestly dwelling-place; opposite to it was the entrance to the "Dagoba," or Buddhist sanctuary. We ascended a ruined flight of stone steps, which leads into the interior of a spacious walled enclosure. Tall palm-trees here cast their shades over an edifice, the most extraordinary I had ever seen. A large, round, bell-shaped building of stone, from forty to fifty feet in height, rises from within a double enclosure, skilfully constructed of brick, but now fallen into a state of dilapidation. Nothing reposes on the foundation below, except this great circular dome, which is smooth as the globe of some huge lamp. Everything is grey with age, yet in the coating of plaster that covered the whole traces of figures and of volutes or arabesque devices were here and there discernible. The summit appears to have been of old completely gilded; and the base must have been very elegant, and finely fluted; but not a window, not a door, not an opening of any kind could we discover in all this mysterious edifice, which in fact contains nothing except a relic of Buddha,—a tooth or a bone—to which the priests gain access by a subterranean passage. Close beside this colossal stands a modest and unpretending "Wikari," or idol temple, a whitewashed building, surrounded by a verandah, the roof of which is supported by elegant wooden pillars. Within these holy walls stand, ranged in front of a most frightful image of a sleeping Buddha, a table covered with odoriferous flowers, and a variety of bronze vessels, amidst a profusion of cocoa-nut-oil lamps. We met two very filthy-looking priests, who without hesitation permitted us to enter, and to examine both the architectural masks on the walls, and the wooden Buddha. A multitude of copper drums and tambourines were hung up in the verandah before the sanctuary: it was lucky for us that they were not put into requisition, as at Candy, for an accompaniment to a shrill and screaming song. A number of small mud-huts, like stables or pig-sties, stand round the temple. I was unable to discover the use for which they are intended, or to obtain any information on the subject. But the most beautiful object by far in the scene around these sacred precincts was a very ancient *Bo-tree* (*Ficus Religiosa*), with its mighty boughs and knotty roots. The *Bo-tree* is a species of fig, with small poplar leaves, which terminate in long pointed ends; it is numbered among the sacred trees, and grows to an immense height and strength; trees of a hundred feet high are by no means rare in the primitive forests of the island. High above their broad and spreading masses of foliage rise the slender, tapering palms, shooting up their bright crests into the air like rockets, to a height of 150, or 200 feet.—*Hoffmeister's Travels in Ceylon.*

CHINESE WIVES AND HANDMAIDS.—The price of a wife or handmaid varies from one dollar to five thousand or six thousand taels. A "tael" is a sum equal to six shillings and fourpence, and a man who cannot pay the whole amount at once does so by instalments. Early marriages are encouraged in China among the wealthy classes and the mandarins, as the matrimonial age varies from sixteen to twenty in males, and from twelve to fourteen amongst females. The poorer classes marry as soon as they acquire sufficient money to purchase a wife and defray the attendant expenses. The marriage tie can only be dissolved by the husband for one of the seven causes—barrenness, adultery, disobedience, to himself or his parents, talkativeness, thieving, ill-temper, and inveterate infirmities. Though the wife should be found guilty of any of these offences, yet she cannot be divorced if she has mourned for her husband's parents, if property has been acquired since their marriage, or if her own parents are dead. Thus, the wife is in possession of established legal rights. It is otherwise with a handmaid, who never receives the name of wife, and the handmaiden is invariably bought of a family which is supposed inferior to that of the purchaser. She is brought home without ceremony, has no legal rights, and can be sold, or given away. The children by these handmaids inherit, but after the children by the wife, if she has any; if there is no male issue by the wife, then the son of a handmaid will succeed. A man may have as many handmaids as he can afford to purchase or support. The chastity of women is so little trusted, that the Chinese will not allow a male attendant to approach them after ten years of age, and male children are always taken from their mothers at ten years old, and educated with the men. The anxiety of the Chinese for a family is very great, but they never reckon a daughter anything. If a man has not a son he adopts one; if possible, the son of a younger brother;

and such adoption is under the sanction of the law. So much value do the Chinese place upon male offspring, that it not unfrequently happens a man will bribe the midwife to purchase a male child of some poor person, and substitute it for his own daughter. The power of a father over his children is absolute in China, and he may dispose of them in any manner he pleases. A widow in the higher ranks is prohibited by law from contracting a second marriage; but one in an inferior walk of life is at liberty to do so if she pleases, although the permission is seldom taken advantage of, owing to the fact that, during widowhood, she has sole control over the property and children of her deceased husband. This privilege would be lost to her if she married, as the next brother, or next of kin, would be entitled to manage the property, and become the guardian of the children; should the eldest son, however, be of sufficient age the duty would devolve upon him.—*China and the Chinese.*

GUARDIAN SPIRITS.—The belief that guardian spirits hover around the paths of men covers a mighty truth; for every beautiful, and pure, and good thought which the heart holds, is an angel of mercy purifying and guarding the soul.—*Richter.*

GLEANINGS.

ANOTHER PALACE.—The rumour that Stowe will be bought for the crown gains strength. The inspector of palaces has made a minute examination of the mansion.

HORSES V. MEN.—The "Stable Mind" never was so strong (and let us hope never will be again) as when £70,000 was voted for the Queen's stables.

At a recent examination of girls in Cheshire for the rite of confirmation, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply was, "The baby, sir."

The bill which was to have extinguished Gretna is withdrawn for a year. Bishop Linton and his curates have therefore got a respite.

Before Trinity College church, Edinburgh, was taken down for railway purposes, every stone was numbered and the building was daguerreotyped, that it may be rebuilt in some other part of the city.

It is stated that there are 14,328 deaf and dumb persons in Great Britain.

We learn from F. Douglass's *Norfolk Star* that the American Peace Society have offered 500 dollars for the best review of the Mexican war, to be written without reference to political parties.

The agent of the British Association has sent to Mayo a large quantity of turnip seed, to be sown in lands where the potato has failed.

PAYING DEAR FOR HIS WHISTLE.—There was a man "down west" who had a whistle, the sound of which was so sharp and piercing that it went through his thigh after he had put the whistle in his pocket.—*American Paper.*

In some parts of Derbyshire, a regular practice is now made of carrying about and burning effigies, caricaturing the *Northern Star*, its editor, and readers.

The number of children in workhouse union schools in England is 51,237, while out of that number there are only 5,402 children of able-bodied paupers.

It is melancholy to reflect (observes the *Daily News*), that whilst all the aspirations of the old world tend in the direction of freedom, the question which chiefly agitates the new is that of the extension and perpetuation of slavery.

The *Lancaster Guardian* states that Mr. Baines, M.P. for Hull, lately had the offer from Lord J. Russell of the under-secretaryship of the Home Department, but declined the honour.

LUDICROUS MISUNDERSTANDING.—Two gentlemen, angling in the Thames at Newham, lately, could not agree upon the appearance of one of their favourite baits, the horse-fly, and they agreed to refer the question to a rustic whom they saw ploughing at a little distance, and were answered thus, "Who?" said Hodge, with some astonishment, "no, dr'at it, I never seed a horse fly, but I once seed a cow fall down a precipice."

A *locale* in the palace of the National Assembly has been placed at the disposal of some lithographic artists, to reproduce the 900 portraits of the representatives of the people from the daguerreotype. The signature, date, and place of birth of every representative, will be at the bottom of these portraits.

HOW TO DEAL WITH DECAYING POTATOES.—The following useful hint on this subject is contained in a letter from Birmingham:—Here the potato crop is a general failure. In this neighbourhood parties are getting them up, and those apparently diseased are immediately boiled (cleansed well first), afterwards drained, then mashed, and put into tubs, or any other vessel, and crammed down quite solid. Some grease, or a little wash, is then poured on the top, to preserve them from the air. The potatoes thus treated are found to be very excellent pig's meat, remaining good for months. By adopting this plan, instead of letting them rot in the ground, a very considerable supply of food is preserved, to the saving of good potatoes, or barley meal, which would otherwise be used.

RECEIPT.—Considerable astonishment, it is said, has been created by a recent extraordinary cure, performed we do not know exactly where. An individual, troubled with headache, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, debility, pains in various parts of his body, and a variety of other dangerous symptoms, sought in vain a restoration to health by ordinary means, until his wife asked him if he had paid the printer. On looking at his bill he found he had not paid for his paper the last year. Having discharged this, he felt so much relieved, that he paid the next year in advance, and has never been troubled with any ailments of the same kind since.—*Exchange paper.*

The American papers (says *Jerrold's Newspaper*) who advocated the rebellion in Ireland will be a curious study when the full nothingness (*Hibernicé*) of the

thing becomes transatlantically discussed. One journal appeals exultingly to a quotation made by Meagher (once) of the Sword:—

"Let Britain brag her motley rag—
We'll lift the green more proud and airy;
Be mine the lot to bear that flag,
And head the boys of Tipperary!"

The boys were not quite such children.

SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—Now that a failure in the crop of potatoes is ascertained, the extent of which becomes every day more seriously developed, I think prudence should suggest to the heads of families, the occasion there is to provide themselves with some cheap resource in place of potatoes, not only for their own use, but also for the wants of the neighbouring poor. It fortunately happens, that at this time the country possesses four or five times more than an ordinary store of an article which appears the best suited for the purposes I have pointed out. I allude to rice, which at this time is to be bought in bags of 14 cwt. each, at a cost of only about 1½d. a pound. Now a pound of rice, plain boiled, with an ounce of sugar, affords a wholesome and palatable meal to a family of four or five. What a store will a bag or two, at a cost of 24s. or 25s. each, provide a family against any contingency! What a cheap means for giving a meal to a hungry family is here supplied! At the cost of 2d. may the appetite of a family be appeased for a day. For my own purposes I have already made this provision, and my children are all fond of it; we partake of it plain boiled, with sugar, or mixed with preserves or with milk, baked or boiled, or as a vegetable in curry, or in soup, and in every way is it agreeable, and takes the place of potatoes and flour. Should the progress of the potato disease on the Continent lead to any alarm there, the first demand will be on this country for the bountiful supply of rice we have in store; but I sincerely hope, previous to any such call for it comes, which would greatly enhance its price, the heads of families will have weighed what I have urged in favour of providing a store, and most of what is now here may have found its way into the keeping of private families.—*Hewitt Davis.*

A letter from Mr. Taylor, in the *Liverpool Mercury*, states that the great comet of 1264 and 1556 is now "visible after dark in the evening (if the weather permit) in the north east, below the North Pole, not far from the stars Castor and Pollux, slanting towards the star Procyon." In the year 1556 it was distant from the earth less than seven millions of miles: on this visit its distance exceeds thirty millions of miles. Its period of revolution is 292 years.

BIRTHS.

August 18, at Westbourne-terrace, London, the lady of RICHARD CORDEN, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

August 18, the wife of the Rev. G. B. BUBIER, of Upper Tulse-hill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 20, in the Independent Chapel, Torquay, by the Rev. J. Orange, Mr. RICHARD HOLMAN, of Madeira-place, to Miss YEA, of Orchard-terrace.

August 24, at the Bowdon-downs Chapel, near Manchester, by the Rev. J. E. Giles, of Sheffield, JOHN SANDS, Esq., merchant, London, to MARIA, youngest daughter of J. LEESE, Esq., of Richmond-hill, Bowdon, Cheshire.

August 24, in the Independent Chapel, Over, Cheshire, by the Rev. J. Marshall, Mr. EDWARD YOXALL, grocer, of Burslem, to Miss MARTHA LEICESTER, daughter of Mr. J. Leicester, of Over.

August 25, at the Independent Chapel, Uxbridge, by the Rev. Thomas G. Stamper, JAMES BRADLEY to ELIZABETH LATHAM.

August 28, at the Independent Chapel, Hope-street, Wigan, Lancashire, by the Rev. W. Marshall, Mr. WILLIAM JOSELAND, third son of Mr. G. Joseland, wine merchant, Worcester, to Miss CATHERINE LAYLAND, third daughter of the late Mr. J. Layland, of Wigan.

DEATHS.

August 18, at South Shore, near Blackpool, in his 38th year, ROBERT PEEL, of Church Bank, Lancashire, third son of the late Robert Peel, Esq., of Accrington-house and Hyndburn, in the same county.

August 18, at Wallasey Rectory, near Liverpool, aged 18 years, MARY STEWART, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. BYRTH.

August 20, in his 51st year, Mr. CHARLES BROWN, of Preston, Lancashire.

August 20, at Exeter, at the residence of her mother, after a few days' illness, aged 21, SOPHIA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Mr. B. BEDDOME, of Weymouth.

August 22, at Hope Cottage, in the Horncastle Circuit, the Rev. THOMAS SIMMONITE. He was appointed to the Wesleyan ministry in the year 1789, by the Rev. John Wesley, and became a Supernumerary in 1828. Mr. Simmonite attended the Conference, and, returning home, was seized with diarrhoea. On reaching his residence, medical assistance was promptly rendered, but in vain. He died in the 83rd year of his age.

August 23, in his 78th year, JOHN RYLAND, Esq., of the Summer-house, Warrington.

August 23, after a few hours' illness, occasioned by internal hemorrhage, at his residence, Peckham, CHARLES FOSTER, Esq., the highly-valued Association-Secretary of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews.

August 24, at the residence of her son, the Rev. H. Madgin, of Tiverton, Mrs. ELIZABETH MADGIN, aged 70 years.

August 24, in the 23rd year of her age, CAROLINE SOPHIA, the beloved wife of John SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and eldest daughter of James Shaw, Esq., of Park-grove.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 19th day of Aug., 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	26,763,645	Government Debt...	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,873,485
		Silver Bullion	890,160
	296,763,645		296,763,645

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	
Reserve	3,698,790	(including	
Public Deposits (in-		Dead Weight An-	
cluding Exchequer,		nuitiy)	12,462,735
Savings' Banks, Com-		Other Securities ..	10,862,959
missioners of Na-		Notes	8,450,310
tional Debt, and		Gold and Silver Coin	607,902
Dividend Ac-			
counts)	4,545,098		
Other Deposits	8,575,809		
Seven-day and other			
Bills	1,101,209		
	232,383,906		232,383,906

Dated the 24th day of August, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The financial exhibition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday night is the chief topic of remark amongst capitalists and men of business. Everywhere it has excited dissatisfaction and discontent, and is freely criticised as wanting in clearness of explanation as to past financial discrepancies of his own and of the Premier, and unsatisfactory as to the future. Its effect on the Stock Market might have been anticipated. On the reading of the statement Consols went down full 1 per cent., and other stocks underwent a similar depreciation; Exchequer Bills declining 3s. on the morning quotation. On the whole, therefore, business during the past week has been very dull. Until the melancholy statement of Sir Charles Wood, the tone of the market had been tranquil, with prices tending upwards, owing to the rather improved character of the weather; and, but for the blundering incapacity of Whig politicians to deal with the difficulties which surround them, we might have been able to report a decided improvement from last week.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols, 85½ to 86. Bank Stock, 196½ to 198½. Reduced Threes were 86½ to 1. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 86½ to 1; Long Annuities, 8½ to 8½. India Stock, 238 to 241; India Bonds, 19s. to 22s. premium. Exchequer Bills, June, 21s. to 24s.; March, 27s. to 30s. premium.

A morning contemporary contains the following calculations for the information of those who may not be able to follow the course and the fluctuations of public and share securities, with reference to their bearing on the returns upon the prices of purchase, the rates of interest per cent. respectively yielded, at the average prices of this day, on some of the more leading stock and share values:—

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
Three per Cent. Consols	85½	4 3 9
Three per Cent. Reduced	86½	3 9 6
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents.	86½	3 14 11
Bank Stock (9 per cent.)	197	4 11 4
Exchequer Bills (2½d. per day)	33 pm.	3 14 9
Long Annuities (£1 per annum on £20 capital till 1860)	8½	11 5 4
Lancashire and Yorkshire	69	8 14 5
Great Western	84	7 10 0
London and South Western	41	9 15 1
London and Brighton	29	6 17 11
Eastern Counties (div. 4 per cent.)	14½	5 13 3
London and North Western (div. 7 per cent.)	116	6 0 8

The former part of the past week showed a little more activity in the Foreign Stocks, but the same causes which have contributed to drive down the English Funds have also had their effect upon this class of stocks. Little business has been done, but the latest quotations show prices to be fairly supported.

The Share Market has, on the whole, perhaps, improved, but apparently with little cause. The extreme range in the past week in Great Western shares has been 2½, in North Western 4, in Great North of England 1½, in York and Berwick 1½, in Caledonian 1½, in Brighton 1, in South Western 4½, in South Eastern 2½, and in Midland 5 per share.

The trade reports generally are unfavourable. In the corn market there was an advance on the rates of Monday last of from 2s. to 3s. on old wheat, while the new wheat offered experienced a heavy reduction, owing to its inferior condition. Rice and grain have been dearer, but the former has receded a little within the last two days. Wheat is about 6s. higher. Sugar has had a moderate sale, and coffee has been in very limited request. Cotton, indigo, saltpetre, rum, and metals have been very little inquired for. Molasses are firmer, as they are to be allowed to be used in distilleries without restriction. The accounts from the provinces are more favourable concerning the weather, but report continued depression in trade.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 25.

BANKRUPTCY.

BARLOW, WILLIAM, and BRADBURY, THOMAS, Manchester, tailors, September 7, 29: solicitors, Messrs. Mitton, Scott, and Edwards, Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Moseley, Manchester.

CURTIS, ELIZABETH, and CURTIS, THOMAS JOSEPH, Aylesbury, plumbers, September 8, October 10: solicitors, Messrs. Hindmarsh and Son, Crescent, Jewin-street; and Mr. Parrott, Aylesbury.

DICKSON, ARCHIBALD, Narbeth, Pembroke-shire, grocer, September 7, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields.

GREEN, JOSEPH, Hunsdon, Hertfordshire, grocer, September 4, October 10: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.

HUTCHINS, HENRY, Portsea, Southampton, timber merchant, September 13, October 10: solicitors, Messrs. Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street; and Mr. Devereux, Portsmouth.

LIMBACH, FREDERICK, Kingston-upon-Hull, ship chandler, September 6, October 11: solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard; and Mr. Sidebottom, Hull.

M'NAMUS, TERENCE BELLW, Liverpool, commission agent, September 18, 29: solicitors, Messrs. Holmes and Co., New-inn; and Mr. Yates, Jun., Liverpool.

MINCHEW, HANNAH, Bliton, Staffordshire, grocer, September 2, 28: solicitors, Messrs. Williams, Bliton; and Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

MORGAN, DAVID HEATHCOTE, Peckham-walk, Old Kent-road, coal merchant, August 31, October 6: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Piewe, Old Jewry-chambers.

PATTERSON, JAMES, North Shields, Northumberland, ship owner, August 31, October 6: solicitors, Mr. Lowry, North Shields; and Mr. De Medina, Crosby-hall-chambers, Bishopsgate-street.

PAYNE, WILLIAM, Lewes, Sussex, draper, September 7, October 10: solicitor, Mr. King, North-buildings, Finsbury.

SIMPSON, JOHN, Tadcaster, Yorkshire, corn dealer, September 5, 29: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Baillie, Tadcaster; and Mr. Carries, Leeds.

SMALL, STEPHEN THOMAS, Nottingham, wine merchant, September 8, October 6: solicitor, Mr. Cowley, Nottingham.

SOMMERS, EDWARD, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, baker, September 7, October 10: solicitors, Mr. Martin, Salisbury-square; and Hull, Unbridge.

TURNER, WILLIAM, Chelsea, Hvery-stable-keeper, August 31, October 6: solicitor, Mr. Garry, Chancery-lane.

WALKER, EDWARD VOASE, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, September 5, 29: solicitors, Mr. Singleton, Great James-street; Mr. Barrett, Bradford; and Mr. Barrett, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

AULD, JOHN, Bonnyhead, corn and hay dealer, August 31, September 28.

DALGAIRNS, PETER, Dundee, merchant, September 1, 29.

M'CLYMONT, JOHN, Glasgow, wharf, August 28, September 16.

DIVIDENDS.

R. B. Webb, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, draper—T. B. Withers, Barmbridge, Southampton, merchant.

Tuesday, August 29.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WINTHROP, E. G., Fish-street-hill, underwriter.

BANKRUPTCY.

ANDREWS, THOMAS, Lower Swell, Gloucestershire, cattle dealer, September 7, October 12: solicitors, Messrs. Mitton and Co., Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Yearsley, Cheltenham.

ASHLEY, WILLIAM, Liverpool, underwriter, September 13, October 6: solicitors, Messrs. Humphreys and Co., Gray's Inn-square; and Messrs. Stockley and Co., Liverpool.

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, Birmingham, builder, September 12, October 10: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, St. Mary-axe; and Messrs. Bray and Bridges, Birmingham.

BUCKLAND, JAMES, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, lace-maker, September 13, October 10: solicitor, Mr. Justice, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

CLARKE, JOHN, and DEARDEN, EDWARD, Bury, Lancashire, grocers, September 13, October 4: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple; and Mr. Sutton, Manchester.

DAVIS, FREDERICK, Luton, Bedfordshire, merchant, September 12, October 10: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Gurney, Nicholas-lane, City.

DOVER, GEORGE, Cheltenham, builder, September 12, October 13: solicitors, Mr. Lewis, Exeter-street, Strand; and Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester.

EVANS, JOHN, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, wine merchant, September 6, October 10: solicitor, Mr. Roberts, Spring-gardens.

HODGKINSON, ALEXANDER, Little Bolton, Lancashire, builder, September 13, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple; and Mr. Knowles, Bolton-le-Moors.

LAW, GEORGE, Calverly, Yorkshire, card manufacturer, September 8 and 29: solicitors, Mr. Clarke, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Terry and Co., Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

MILLER, THOMAS, Commercial-place, Kentish-town, grocer, September 6, October 10: solicitor, Mr. Jervis, Laurence Pountney-hill.

READ, RICHARD DAYRELL, Stones'-end, Borough, victualler, September 4, October 13: solicitor, Mr. Rushbury, Howard-street, Strand.

RICHARDS, THOMAS, Folkestone, brewer, September 4, October 13: solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Hart, Folkestone.

ROBSON, CHRISTOPHER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, September 13, October 19: solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, St. Mary-axe; and Mr. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TURK, CHARLES, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, innholder, September 14, October 10: solicitors, Mr. Morgan, Stow-on-the-Wold; and Mr. Leman, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, Glasgow, commission agent, Sept. 7 and 29.

GIBSON, THOMAS, Inverness, leather merchant, Sept. 6 & 27.

HUNTER, GEORGE, Airdrie, baker, Sept. 6 and 27.

M'CONNELL, WILLIAM, Glasgow, grocer, Sept. 4 and 23.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM, Stonelaws, Haddingtonshire, farmer, Sept. 2 and 23.

ORR, PATRICK, Edinburgh, writer to the signet, Sept. 5 & 28.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Leggiston, Kirkcaldy, insurance broker, Sept. 2 and 23.

DIVIDEND.

W. Broadbent, Delph, Yorkshire, first div. of 1s.; Oct. 15, and any subsequent Friday, at Freeman's, Leeds.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, AUG. 28.

We had a good supply of Wheat to-day from Essex and Kent, the greatest proportion being new, and in very damp condition, was very difficult to quit, whilst really fine samples of both new and old sold readily at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. Bonded Wheat, both in warehouse and afloat, was held at high rates, the transactions were consequently limited. The top price of Flour we quote at 54s. per sack. Barley 1s. to 2s., and new white boiling Peas 4s. to 5s. per qr. dearer; grey Peas unaltered. Beans fully as dear. The oat trade was firm, and good fresh qualities sold readily 6d. to 1s. per qr. dearer than on Monday last. Rape and Linseed quite as dear. Linseed Cakes in fair demand. The weather continues unsettled, and very close and warm.

Wheat—	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	46	to	63	
Ditto White	50	to	68	
Line, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	48	to	60	
Northumberland, and Scotch, White	46	to	60	
Ditto Red	45	to	56	
Devon, and Somerset, Red	46	to	58	
Ditto White	52	to	63	
Flour, per sk. (Town)	48	to	54	
Barley	30	to	35	
Malt	28	to	34	

Wheat	51s.	0d.
Barley	30	3
Oats	21	5
Rye	31	11
Beans	37	9
Peas	36	3

Wheat	8	0
Barley	3	0
Oats	2	6

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 28.

The Government Inspector (Mr. Simmonds) having seized 500 Foreign Sheep, owing to their being diseased, the supply of stock from abroad in to-day's market was comparatively small, yet the general demand was far from active. The Sheep above referred to have been sent into the Essex marshes. With home-fed Sheep our market to-day was very scantily supplied, the time of year considered; but the show of Beasts was tolerably good; that of Lambs, Calves, and Pigs moderate. As the number of really prime Beasts was comparatively small, the demand for that description of stock was firm at prices quite equal to those paid on Monday last, viz., from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per 8 lbs. The mutton and inferior breeds moved off slowly at barely last week's quotations. The general quality of the Sheep supply was by no means prime. For all breeds the demand was firm, but we have no improvement to notice in prices. The prime old Downs sold readily at from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lbs., and at which a good clearance was effected. There was only a moderate inquiry for Lambs, yet late figures were supported in every instance. The currencies ranged from 4s. to 5s. per 8 lbs. The Veal trade was tolerably firm at fully last week's quotations. In Pigs scarcely any business was transacted. The Bullock droves from the Northern grazing districts consisted of about 1,000 Shorthorns; from the Eastern Counties 800 Scots and Shorthorns; from the Western and Midland Counties 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England 300 of various kinds; and from Scotland 240 Scots.

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef

Mutton

Lambs

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep & Lambs. Calves. Pigs.

Friday

Monday

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 28.

Per 14 lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Middling do 3 0 .. 3 4

Prime large 3 4 .. 3 6

Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8

Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 2

Lambs

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—A few parcels of new Mustard-seed were shown, for which such high prices were asked as to interfere with sales. Tares were also held higher, and a further rise took place in the value of Canary-seed.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Gloucester, red 30s. to 35s.; fine, 35s. to 38s.; white, 30s. to 40s.

Cow Grass (nominal)

Linseed (per qr.)

Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 14 lbs. each)

Trefoil (per cwt.)

Rapeseed, new (per last)

Ditto Cake (per ton)

Mustard (per bushel) white

Canary (per quarter)

Tares, Winter, per bush

Caraway (per cwt.)

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Our market last week was dull, and not much business done.

The arrivals of Irish Butter were large, and the sales of all kinds few and unimportant. Prices 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. lower. Foreign was also in sluggish demand, and the turn cheaper. For Irish singed Bacon the inquiry was very limited; prices nominal.

Bals and Tierce Middles—Irish not in request. American a slow sale, at no decline in value. Hams and Lard as last reported.

CHEESE MARKET, August 28.—We cannot report favourably of the state of the trade in this article, a continuation of circumstances having transpired to depress it. The unfavourable state of the weather, and consequent unusually small demand for country trade, together with large importations of foreign, and low prices besides the early appearance, in considerable quantities, of American, have not failed to produce its due weight on the minds of London buyers; the result is that no one will buy, except from hand to mouth, and then at prices that leaves a certain loss to the factor, and no probability at present presents itself of things being better; indeed, the general prevailing impression is that we must have English Cheese much lower before it can be brought freely into consumption, and unless this be brought about early, the Americans will supersede the trade for home manufacture. In exportation but little doing. Prices generally 2s. to 3s. per cwt. lower than last week.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, August 28.—Our trade continues very dull, and prices are not maintained; inferior descriptions are almost unsaleable. The following are the quotations:—

Fine Dorset, 96s. to 98s. per cwt.; Middling, 90s. to 92s.; Devon, 90s. to 94s.; Fresh, 9s. to 11s. per dozen.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt. s. s.

Dorset

Carlton

Silgo

Cork, 1st

Waterford

Limerick

Foreign, prime—

Friesland

Kiel

Fresh Butter, per doz., 11s. 0d. to 13s. 0d.

Cheese, per cwt. s. s.

Double Gloucester 60 to 70

Single

Cheshire

Derby

American

Edam and Gouda

Bacon, new

Middle

Hams, Irish

Westmoreland

York

COTTON MARKET, LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, August 29.—The market to-day was firm, and Friday's quotations were readily obtained. The sales were 6,000 bales, 2,000 of which were for export. Prices: New Orleans, 3½ to 5½; Bowd Georgia, 3½ to 4½; Surats, 2½ to 3½.

WOOL, OTT, Monday, Aug. 28.—The quantity of Wool imported into London last week was 8,843 bales, viz., 3,381 from Port Phillip, 2,315 from Sydney, 1,594 from Van Diemen's Land, 647 from the Cape of Good Hope, 513 from Germany, 443 from Taganrog, and the rest from Italy. The public sales of colonial and foreign Wool commenced on Thursday to a fair attendance; but as the large quantity of 38,000 bales will be offered, it is feared that a good deal will have to be withdrawn, and that prices in the present state of trade will scarcely be maintained. It is yet too early to pronounce an opinion on this head, as the sales will continue for some time.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 28.—The better description of Hops continue to be inquired for at a trifling advance from last week's quotations. From nearly every district of the plantation reports are unfavourable, and the duty has declined to £175,000.

Sussex Pockets

Weald of Kent

Mid. and East Kent

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Aug. 26.—The market is well supplied with vegetables and most kinds of fruit. English Pine-apples are plentiful; foreign ones are less abundant. Hot-house Grapes, Apricots, Peaches, and Nectarines are plentiful. Melons are sufficient for the demand. Currants, except Morrells, are over. Plums are offered at from 6s. to 8s. per half sieve. Currants are dearer. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Oranges are abundant; Lemons moderately plentiful. Among Vegetables, Carrots and Turnips are abundant and good. Cauliflowers, &c., sufficient for the demand. French Beans very plentiful. Potatoes the same, but diseased. Peas are a little dearer. Lettuce and other salad-ing are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are plentiful. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Moss, and other Roses.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 28.—The market for all kinds of Tallow is somewhat brisk to-day, and the quotations have advanced since our last report fully 9d. per cwt. F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 44s. 9d., and for forward delivery 45s. 6d. to 45s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 45s. 3d. per cwt., net cash; rough fat, 2s. 7d. per 8 lbs. The delivery last week, as will be seen by the statement at foot, was good. Letters from St. Petersburg give the price at 133 roubles, with 10 down.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d. to 9s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Shearings, 10d. to 1s. 4d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 28.—At per load of 35 trusses.

Meadow

New do.

Straw

COAL MARKET, Monday, Aug. 28.

Market heavy, in anticipation of further supplies. Stewarts', 16s. 9d.; Hutton's, 17s.; Braddyl's, 16s. 6d.; South Durham, 15s. 6d.; Killingworth, 15s. 3d.; Wyham's, 14s. 3d. Left from last week, 41; fresh arrivals, 100; total, 141.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

There has been a fair amount of business done in the Sugar market to-day, and prices have been tolerably steady, but, occasionally, a slight concession has been made to the buyers.

1,080 hhds. of West India sold in the private contract market; 2,000 bags Mauritius and 2,000 bags Bengal sold in public sale. Refined steady at Friday's currency, standard quality, 52s. Coffee continues to wear a downward appearance, and plantation Ceylon sold at a further decline of fully 1s. Cocoa sold heavily; Trinidad, 39s. to 42s. Rice.—The public sales have been large and prices have declined about 3d., a considerable portion of the quantity offered was bought in; middling white Bengal sold at 13s. to 13s. 6d.; good middling, 14s. 6d.; Manila, fine, 14s. 6d., 15s.; Aracan, 10s. 6d. Saltpetre sold with spirit at a shade higher prices; refraction 5 to 9, 25s., 26s.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RELFE'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, improved by the Desiccating Company's process, DAVISON and SYMINGTON Patented, on a perfectly novel plan, the nut being roasted by hot air, thereby preserving the fine flavour and highly nutritive quality of the cocoa in its fullest extent, and effectually eradicating all those grosser oily particles which have rendered the use of it objectionable to persons of weak digestion. The purity and superiority of this most extraordinary preparation has already secured for it a most extensive and increasing sale among the homœopathic public, being strongly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty to persons of delicate health as far superior to any yet offered to those who desire an economical and agreeable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea table.—Prepared and sold by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street.

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LAMENTING the fearful increase of Sabbath desecration by railway, steamboat, and other travelling facilities,—deeply impressed with the intimate connexion between the preservation of the Sabbath and national morality, prosperity, and order,—and being convinced that many fallacies were propagated by those who, for their own profit, first deprive the poor man of one of God's best gifts, the Sabbath, and then lay the responsibility of this robbery upon the poor man's shoulders, by declaring that they take the day from him for the benefit of himself or his fellow-workmen,—a Christian gentleman determined to appeal to the working-classes themselves, and obtain from them an unbiased and impartial verdict upon this momentous subject.

With these views, towards the close of 1847, he offered three prizes, of £25, £15, and £10, for the three best Essays upon "The Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath to the Labouring Classes, and the consequent importance of preserving its rest from all the encroachments of unnecessary labour." The last day for receiving Essays was March 31, 1848. In the short space of about two months, upwards of 950 Essays were received. The talent exhibited in their composition was as remarkable as the number received; and it was felt that justice to British workmen, not less than to the competitors themselves, required that an effort should be made to extend the number of prizes, and obtain for this striking circumstance a development and patronage commensurate with its national importance.

Lord Ashley, with his characteristic zeal for the labouring classes, having laid the circumstances before her Most Gracious Majesty and her Royal Consort, has obtained for the movement their royal patronage.

One of the Essays, written by a young woman, the daughter of a labourer, and therefore not admissible amongst prizes offered to men, is yet of so interesting a character, that it is about to be published under the title of "THE PEARL OF DAYS," with a sketch of the writer's life, by herself, prefixed to it, and is dedicated, by her Majesty's gracious permission, to the Queen. It is hoped that the first edition of this unpretending but meritorious production may be disposed of amongst those persons who are willing, in this manner, to give their influence in favour of a due observance of the Lord's-day, and that their names may be received as subscribers, so as to be printed in the work, which will appear on the 31st August.

It may be said of all the Essays, that they are remarkable,—especially so, when the source whence they come is considered. This fact, and the number of them, makes the task of the adjudicators a laborious one, though a labour of love; and in some degree a painful one, for where the prizes are so few, and the competitors so many, the disappointments must be numerous, unless relieved by additional prizes. To effect so desirable an object, many contributions have been received, and it is confidently trusted that the means will not be wanting to render the whole movement worthy of the nation, as well as of its holy purpose, by enabling the adjudicators to award, in addition to the three prizes first offered as above,

FIFTY MORE PRIZES OF £5 EACH.

The adjudication cannot be concluded until about November; in the mean time it is desirable that the list of fifty additional prizes should be filled up as quickly as possible. Contributions for this object are respectfully solicited, as well as for the general expenses of the movement; printing, advertising, &c. Societies or individuals contributing for additional prizes will be at liberty to print and publish their respective Essays in any way they may deem advisable.

It has not only become necessary to enter into communication with all the competitors on the subject of these additional prizes, but it is also thought that a body of men capable of what these working men have done in behalf of an institution ordained of God for man, and the blessings and benefits of which they know how to value so well, must be able to afford a vast amount of practical information on the subject, as it concerns themselves and their best interests, temporal and eternal, as well as on various means of obviating Sabbath desecration in its multifarious appearances. With this view, a

monthly publication was commenced on the 1st of August, entitled the "Working Man's Charter." It is intended to be circulated gratuitously amongst the competitors engaging their co-operation in this work, in ways that they may themselves devise and suggest; and while it seeks for information from and correspondence with all the labouring classes without exception, it is hoped and believed that it may grow into a most useful and valuable work to them.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS FIFTY ADDITIONAL PRIZES.

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for an additional Prize	5	0	0
The Hon. Dowager Lady Grey, ditto	5	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, ditto	5	0	0
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The Committee of the Sabbath Alliance, Edinburgh, for One Prize 5 0 0
R. A. Macfie, Esq., Liverpool, for Two Prizes, one to be called "The Leith Prize," and the other, "The Liverpool Prize" 10 0 0
* Several other promised prizes, not yet "named," will be announced in a future advertisement; meantime, it is desirable to fill up the list as quickly as possible; and additional prizes are respectfully solicited.

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N.B. THE "WORKING MAN'S CHARTER," containing full information respecting the movement, is published Monthly, by Messrs. Partridge and Oakley, 34, Paternoster-row, London, price One Penny, and may be obtained through any Bookseller, in town or country. A stamped Edition, for transmission by post, may be obtained by enclosing two postage stamps to the publishers. To competitors, as before stated, it is sent gratuitously.

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THE REFUSAL of a PARISH PRIEST to bury the body of a child that had not been baptized according to the forms prescribed by the Church of England.

No. III.

THE CLERICAL PRESIDENT of the "ALL-FAIRE BENEVOLENT CLOTHING SOCIETY" refusing relief to a poor widow when informed by his Clerk that she has attended a Dissenting Chapel.

In these two pictures, the Artist has with great power given a representation of scenes of frequent occurrence. In the former, the beseeching looks of the parents of the dead child, asking a grave for their offspring, are strikingly contrasted with the stern, forbidding, but withal commanding figure of the priest. In the second, the Painter has delineated with a Hogarth pencil the pious (?) horror of the committee of ladies and gentlemen on hearing that the applicant is a Dissenter; and the plecthoric Beadle is represented as turning the chastened-looking widow to the door, while her poor child looks inquiringly at its mother to know what the violence means. In another part of the picture, an old decrepit creature, with a large gin bottle but half concealed by her ragged shawl, is receiving a blanket "because she goes to Church," and the mixture of cunning, deceit, and satisfaction in the old woman's countenance is inimitable.

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Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, of No. 32, Cloudeley-terrace, Islington, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, of No. 48, Baker-street, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court Ludgate-hill.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1848.